FIRST EDITION.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872. NUMBER 252.

Terrible Ravages of the Horse Disease in Canada, the Lake Cities and New York.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN HORSE FLESH AT STAKE.

The Opinions of Veterinary Surgeons and Horse Dealers.

HOW THE DISEASE WILL AFFECT LOCAL TRAFFIC AND TRAVEL.

IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The increase in the number of cases of horses suffering from the prevalent malady is calculated at from thirty to forty per cent. of the horses in the city, or from eight to ten thousand horses in all, in various stages of the malady. The subject is universally discussed, and fears that serious interruption to traffic may take place in a few days are spreading.

Yesterday hundreds of infected horses were on the streets, and thus far there seems to be a determination by car companies and stage proprietors to run their vehicles at all hazards. About one hundred and fifty cars in all have been taken off the different lines, giving a little longer trips, but as yet have not, except in a few, interfered with the comfort of the traveling public. Some forty stages were withdrawn yesterday. Those in use were consequently greatly overcrowded.

Alarming stories have been created to the effect that the infectious nature of the disease is transmitted to human beings; but beyond reports no cases have, as yet, appeared where the master has taken the disease from the horse.

The Broadway Street Car Company last night had one hundred horses sick, out of about 1,100. The Third avenue line has more than half of its horses suffering, the number sick being estimated at over three thousand. It is thus throughout all the lines, and the disease is gaining. The Brooklyn and Jersey City stables have been similarly visited. A number of stablemen think that the disease will spread for a few days longer, then decline and fall away entirely. No cases were reported as terminating fatally up to yesterday afternoon.

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The Broadway and Twenty-third Street Stage Company suspended the trips to-day over half, its four hundred and seventy-five horses being sick. Of three hundred horses on the Ninth Avenue Railroad, almost one-half are affected by the disorder. No cars have been taken from the Eighth avenue line, and none of their trips were abridged. About six hundred of the twelve hundred horses on the Sixth avenue line are suffering. Ten regular cars were taken from the Sixth avenue line to-day. Some four hundred horses on this line are suffering. About three hundred are sick in the Seventh avenue line stables, some half; Third has a third, and fifty of the six hundred belonging to the Fourth avenue road are ill, as are three hundred of the Third avenue line. The Second avenue road is less affected than the others, but has a considerable number of horses laid up.

Broadway was seldom so quiet as to-day. About one-quarter of the usual number of teams passed through the streets and almost every horse was closely wrapped in a woolen blanket. It is probable that by to-morrow the cars will be seriously affected. It requires two hundred horses daily, and unless the severity of the epidemic be mitigated, the supply cannot be kept up.

The horse disease made its appearance on the Stock Exchange to-day, and Wall street operators are beginning to calculate what the effects of the equine epidemic would be if it should continue a few days longer. The lack of horses to move freight to and from railroad depots would cause a terrible interuption of all railroad business. The American Merchants Union Express Company has but twenty horses out of one hundred fit for service. But few horses owned by the Adams Express Company were fit to be harnessed to-day, and seventy-five belonging to the United States Express Company are affected. The business of the express companies is almost prostrated, and a great quantity of freight lies in the warehouses awaiting shipment.

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TREATMENT IN CANADA AND ROCHESTER.

[From the Rochester Adventurer.]

The disease, which was at first confined to a few animals, is spreading throughout the city. It is also reported that nearly all the horses at Niagara Falls are affected with the disease, and that it has extended into the country around the village. It will be remembered that not many months ago a contagious disease broke out among the horses of the metropolis, and raged to such an extent as to seriously retard business; but whether this is the same epidemic or not we are unable to say. The early symptoms of this disease are said to be a light hacking cough and general dullness, with an indisposition to move; cold ears and legs, with a watery discharge from the nostrils. At first the nasal membrane is pale, but as the disease advances it becomes highly colored and the mucous discharge changes to a greenish or yellow color and the pulse becomes more rapid. As soon as these symptoms appear the animal should be kept warm in the stable by blanketing, and warm bran mashes should be given. It should be kept quiet from the first. As diseases of this character usually have their origin in bad treatment and a total disregard of the rules of cleanliness and ventilation, now that it is cold the stables should be taken to task to keep the atmosphere in the stables pure and fresh. For this disease to become general among our horses would be a serious calamity, and every means possible should be used to check its spread. If the ravages of the epidemic are as great as they are said to be, it would not be out of place for the city officials to give the matter their attention.

Messrs. Level & Wolfe, livery stable keepers on Ellicott street, between Swan and Seneca streets, have recently received a letter from Dr. C. Elliott, veterinary surgeon of St. Catharines, containing what have proved valuable suggestions for the treatment of horses suffering from the epidemic now so prevalent among these animals. Dr. E. advises that the stable be well ventilated, the horses blanketed, and chloride of lime sprinkled through the stable every morning. The nostrils should be sponged out two or three times a day, if the mucous adhers thereto. The food should consist of bran with a little oats, and a moderate quantity of hay. If the bowels are costive, a half pint of raw linseed oil may be given; but it is probable that the mash will cause sufficient relaxation.

Prescription No. 2 (given below) should be administered every morning and evening. If the throat should be sore—which can be ascertained by pressure of the hand upon the larnyx—about two tablespoonfuls of prescription No. 1 (also given below) should be rubbed in. So long as the disease is confined to the larnyx there is very little danger, but should it descend to the lungs—which will be indicated by the continued standing up of the animal, cold extremities, and labored breathing—a half pound of mustard should be mixed with two ounces of turpentine and water to the consistency of thick cream, and the mixture well rubbed in behind the forelegs or over the region of the lungs. The legs should be bandaged, if cold. If the pulse should be over fifty-five per minute, fifteen drops of Flemming's tincture of aconite should be given every two hours, and if the breathing still continues labored and the pulse grows more rapid, apply the mustard again, and give one and a half drachm of calomel for two mornings. The following are the prescriptions referred to:

PRESCRIPTION NO. 1.

Linseed oil, 1½ oz.; turpentine, 1½ oz.; liquor ammonia fort., 1 oz. Mix all together in a four-ounce bottle and apply to the throat, if you think it necessary to do so.

PRESCRIPTION NO. 2.

Nitrate potash, 1½ oz.; tartarized antimony, 1¼ oz.; digitalis, ½ oz. Pulverize all together and make twelve powders; give one morning and night. P. S.—If they are not very bad you might omit the last ingredient—namely, digitalis.

THE DISEASE IN NEW YORK CITY.

[From the Herald of Wednesday.]

Seven thousand horses in New York city prostrated by the new epidemic that has been raging in the Canadas and Western New York may appear rather a sensational statement; but, after visiting all the principal stables in the city, I have underrated rather than exaggerated the appalling spread of the contagion. It is not confined to any particular class of horses, but all stables have been visited by the disease, from the Jerome Park Coupon Company last night had one hundred horses sick, out of about 1,100. The Third avenue line has more than half of its horses suffering, the number sick being estimated at over three thousand. It is thus throughout all the lines, and the disease is gaining. The Brooklyn and Jersey City stables have been similarly visited. A number of stablemen think that the disease will spread for a few days longer, then decline and fall away entirely. No cases were reported as terminating fatally up to yesterday afternoon.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Price of Coal Reduced in England—Another French Communist Sentenced to Death—Germans Evacuating French Soil—Overflow of the River Po.

CANADA.

RESIGNED.

TORONTO, October 24.—Premier Blake and Treasurer McKenzie have resigned, to take seats in Parliament.

NEW GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED.

The Lieutenant Governor has sent for Vice Chancellor Mowat to form a new government. Mowat has resigned the office of Vice Chancellor, and has taken the task. The new Ministry will shortly be announced.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

Advices from Fort Garry state that a large body of Sioux Indians are reported on the road from that settlement. It was not understood whether they were friendly or otherwise. Some movement was on foot with the Red Lake Chippewas against the Boundary Commission, but the Commission having American troops as an escort, are not likely to be much troubled.

CANAL LOCK DAMAGED.

The Montreal steamer Picton, in going down the Lachine canal to-day, collided with the gate of the St. Paul locks, breaking them open. The accident is of a very serious character. Some days will probably be required for the repairs, interrupting traffic.

FRANCE.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, October 24.—Russell, a prominent Communist, was found guilty of the charges against him, and was sentenced to death.

OBITUARY.

Theopolis Gautier, the French poet, novelist and critic, died yesterday.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

The evacuation of the departments of Marne and Upper Marne, by the Germans, has been completed.

The German troops evacuated Rheims and the French garrison marched in to-day, amid great rejoicing.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET.

PARIS, October 24.—The *Bien Public* (ministerial organ) to-day makes the statement that it is improbable that Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who sailed for the United States on the 15th inst., will return to his post as American Minister to France, having been offered a seat in the Washington Cabinet after the Presidential election.

ITALY.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER PO.

ROME, October 24.—Alarming reports of disastrous inundations on each bank of the river Po have reached Rome. The Minister of Public Works has gone to the scene of the flood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRICE OF COAL REDUCED.

LONDON, October 24.—The coal dealers of Cardiff have reduced the price for steamers' use six shillings per ton, fearing American competition.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—A Troy special says that Hon. Jno. A. Griswold is now lying at the point of death there.

—The Bostonians gave Gilmore a testimonial in the Coliseum, on Wednesday night, which was a fair success.

—Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Friday morning to take part in the Presidential canvass in Massachusetts.

—Henry Layman, a shoemaker of Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide by hanging himself in a back room of his house on Wednesday morning. Insanity, predisposed by jealousy, was the cause.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky has resolved that St. John's Day in each year be set apart for some entertainment, by subordinate lodges throughout the State for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home.

—There are now in the Freedmen's Savings Bank and its branches, principally South, aggregate deposits of over four millions of dollars. The reports as to the unsoundness of the institution are groundless.

—A special London dispatch says that the London *Times* of Thursday announces that the French Government is expected shortly to liberate a portion of twenty-six millions sterling which it now holds.

—A telegram from Demarara announces that the coolies there rose against the planters, and that a serious riot occurred. The police were compelled to interfere, and fifteen coolies were killed before peace was restored.

—The Secretary of War has granted the clerks of his department eight, ten or twelve days leave of absence respectively, to go home and vote at the Presidential election, those living in the more remote States having the longest leave of absence.

—Sir John Coleridge, Attorney General of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Libaral Association of the city of Exeter last night, in the course of which he said of the result of the Geneva arbitration, that England had got well out of a bad business.

—General Howard has arrived at San Diego, *en route* from Arizona. He reports passing eleven days in the camp of the great Apache chief Cochise, which was selected in the southeast corner of Arizona, fifty-five miles square, with Cochise as leader.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky has elected the following Grand officers for the ensuing year: Most Worshipful Grand Master, E. W. Turner, of Richmond; Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Wm. E. Woodruff, of Louisville, and Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, Thos. J. Pickett.

—A large flouring mill belonging to Grundy & Bartreyer, of Rockhold, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The loss on the building alone is thirty thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. A large amount of grain was stored in the building, which was entirely consumed.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall.

New "Radical" Democratic Party—Trial of Jersey City Police Officers—Schurz Denounced—Ex-Consul Butler's Misdeeds—The Ring Plasterer in Court.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1872.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The trial of Mayor Hall is progressing. Deputy Controller Storrs testified to the Mayor's signature to certain bills which passed the Board of Audit yesterday. The witness gave a detailed account of the routine of a bill before the warrant is drawn for its payment. The bills were casually examined both by him and the Mayor. There were an average of one thousand bills per month during May, June and July, 1870; bills of $40,000 and $50,000 not being unusual.

The prosecution here strenuously objected to the question asking if he knew whether the members of the present Board of Audit personally examined into the claims and bills, the ground of the objection being that if others neglected their duty it would not relieve Hall.

Mayor Hall responded, saying the question of intent was vital. One of the allegations was that the Board of Audit delegated powers of examining into claims to the County Auditors, and in doing so were criminal; that they were also criminal for not personally examining into so many barrels of various things and so many days' work, and that their intent was criminal in relying upon the examinations of a man more skilled in accounts than themselves.

The Mayor said that he proposed to show that the present Board of Audit adopted the same routine as was in vogue in 1870. The duties of the Board in May, June and July, 1870, were brought to a halt by the swindling operations on the hands of the robbers as to permit them to slip them off and escape. Great excitement prevails as the trial progresses.

TRIED FOR EJECTING A U. S. MARSHAL.

The case of George H. Heinrich, on a charge of ejecting a Deputy United States Marshal from the former's residence for insolence and impertinence while verifying the registry, was up to-day before Commissioner Davenport, who ordered his arrest. The case is not terminated. The fact that the commissioner was closeted with the principal witnesses for the prosecution before the trial, and with the notorious politician Theo. Allen, excites disagreeable comments.

EX-CONSUL BUTLER'S MISDEEDS.

A. D. Straiego, late private secretary to Consul Butler, in Egypt, prints a long affidavit, detailing the proceedings of Butler, by which the latter made some twenty thousand dollars gold by a system of blackmailing and other reprehensible means. Straiego also states that Butler was drunk nearly all the time. He was in frequent street rows and fights, and was under a subsidy of two thousand pounds sterling per year from the Khedive.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY DECISION.

The decision by Emperor William in the matter of the arbitration of the north-west boundary, giving the island of San Juan to our Government, is regarded as an important advantage in point of defense on the extreme north-western frontier.

CONVENTION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners has adjourned to meet in Boston, September 3, 1873, and in other principal cities the succeeding years. Among the important business done was the perfection of fire and life insurance blanks.

SCHURZ DENOUNCED.

At the National Convention of German-American Progressive and German-American United Associations to-day, Louis Blognille, of the Detroit *Journal*, presided, and M. Mandi made an address, reflecting on Schurz for adopting Liberal principles.

MRS. GREELEY'S HEALTH.

Mrs. Greeley, who last exhibited signs of improved health, had a relapse this morning, and is now in a critical condition.

Later.—Mrs. Greeley is worse. Death may be expected at any moment.

OBITUARY.

Charles Morgan, banker, died to-day; also Marshall S. Bidwell, a lawyer, the latter while opening a letter in his office. Bidwell was born in Stockbridge, Mass. He was Speaker of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, and resided the last thirty years in this city.

WANTS TO BE RELEASED.

Richard R. Butler's application for discharge from prison has been denied He was arrested in September on a charge of converting seventy thousand dollars' worth of partnership property of the firm of Clerke & Co.

THE RING PLASTERER IN COURT.

Andy Garvey, the ring plasterer, appeared in court to-day during the course of Mayor Hall's trial. It is rumored he will be used as a witness against the Mayor.

AT HIS OLD POST.

Henry G. Stebbins has resumed his place as President of the Central Park Commission, from which he retired to go to Europe, partly in an official capacity.

STATUE OF GEN. LYON.

The colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Lyon has been completed in clay, and is now on exhibition.

LOUISVILLE.

Convention of General Christian Missionary Society.

LOUISVILLE, October 24.—The annual Convention of the General Christian Missionary Society assembled at 2 P. M., in the Walnut Christian church in this city. About one hundred delegates are present from about fifteen States, besides numerous visitors attending as corresponding members President H. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, read the annual address, after which Rev. Thos. Munnell, corresponding secretary, read the annual report. The Board of Managers' reports show about $50,000 raised for missions and about three thousand converts gained in various missionary fields. Several suggestions and recommendations were made in the report relating to the better supply of ministers, the system of colportage, the propriety of biennial instead of annual conferences raising church edifices, a fund for a school for the education of brethren for the ministry, and support of the Jamaica and German missions, all of which were referred to appropriate committees.

Rev. Jas. Challen, of Cincinnati, addressed the convention this evening.

BALTIMORE.

Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—The regular Democratic nominees were yesterday elected to City Councils. In the Seventh ward the Republicans re-elected Hughes. In the Fifteenth ward they elected their candidates, and in the Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, a clear gain of two. The vote was small.

THE CAPITAL.

October Crop Report.

Pittsburghers at the White House—Interview Between Business Men and Secretary Boutwell—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1872.

OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

A synopsis of the October crop report of J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicates the comparative production of wheat, oats and barley, and the condition of the corn crop on the 1st of October. The record of the yield of wheat is quite as variable as was that of its condition during the summer. Some States have made superior crops and others almost the poorest ever grown. The New England States have nearly sustained the usual average. The Middle States and Maryland together have reduced their last year's aggregate from thirty-seven million bushels to twenty-four million, or thirty-five per cent. The Southern States, from Virginia to Tennessee, which were known to have increased largely their wheat area, appear to have enlarged their production 50 per cent., or from eighteen million bushels to twenty-seven million. California has increased her product at least 75 per cent. Minnesota and Iowa have made a material increase, while Missouri and Kansas, the former growing winter wheat mainly, the latter both winter and spring, have had a comparative failure in both varieties. Virginia and Kentucky have had good crops, while Maryland and Ohio report a considerable diminished yields. In the entire district between the Ohio and the lakes, and the Miami and the Hudson. Returns have been received from counties representing a large proportion of the wheat product of each State, which indicate an increase of about five per cent. over the product of last year, which was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels. It is probable that this completed estimate will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels upon it's face more than three million bushels. This will yield between twelve and thirteen bushels per acre, which may be considered an average for the United States. The increase in the States west of the Mississippi appears to be about fifteen million bushels, or, in comparison with last year's product, eighty five million to seventy million bushels. The central line of wheat production running from the north to the south is more than ever before, and is nearly identical with the 90th meridian, which divides centrally the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. Nearly all the wheat produced between this line and the Mississippi River is grown in the western half of these States. The quality of the wheat is in most of the States better than last year. The percentage of product fit comparison with last year in each of the States is as follows: Maine, 100; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 95; Massachusetts, 90; Connecticut, 96; New York, 70; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 60; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 66; Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 136; South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 180; Alabama, 133; Mississippi, 101; Texas, 320; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 200; West Virginia, 104; Kentucky, 175; Ohio, 85; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 101; Illinois, 98; Wisconsin, 100; Minnesota, 120; Iowa, 120; Missouri, 60; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 140; California, 175; Oregon, 108. In the States where the crop was short last year, as Kentucky and Texas, the per cent. of increase is large. In California it is mainly due to an increase of area and a superior rate of yield.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

In the northwest and Missouri valley reduced pressures, southerly winds and partly cloudy and warmer weather, extending on Thursday to the western lakes and mild Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys; in the lower Mississippi valley and thence over the gulf States, Georgia and Carolinas, northeast winds, clear and cooler and clearing weather, with occasional light rains; from North Carolina to Lake Erie, and thence over the Middle and New England States, brisk northwesterly winds, generally clear and cool, and rain. Warning signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May and New York.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BUSINESS MEN AND SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

A delegation representing the business men of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dubuque, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, called upon Secretary Boutwell this morning, and urged the importance of relieving the stringency of the money market by increasing the volume of currency. They showed a great scarcity of currency throughout the West, and urged him to issue forty-four millions dollars of legal tender reserves. The Secretary, in reply, said he was glad to hear their statements, and would give the matter his earnest attention.

PITTSBURGHERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Veteran Legion of Allegheny county, Pa., accompanied by members of the National Veteran Club of Washington, paid their respects to the President this morning. Senator Cameron was present.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Frederick C. Lord Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada, Charles H. McIntyre Postmaster at Yankton, Dakota, and Benjamin T. Sheets Postmaster at Oregon, Ill.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 24, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., October 24, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
*St. Paul	2	0	0	1 0 0
*Davenport	1	11	0	1 0 0
*Cairo	3	10	0	0 0 0
*St. Louis	5	0	0	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0 0 0
Cincinnati	4	10	0	5 0 0
Louisville	2	10	0	0 0 3
Memphis	2	2	0	0 0 0
Vicksburg	2	11	0	0 0 2
Shreveport	1	11	0	0 0 1
*Nashville	0	6	0	0 0 0
*N. Orleans	14	1	0	0 8 5

*Falling. †Rising.

W. E. SMITH, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

NEW ORLEANS.

Meeting of Steamboatmen.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—At a meeting of the steamboatmen's Association this morning, to take into consideration the co-operation and joint action of all steamboatmen here and in the West, there were sixty-five actively employed captains and a large number of owners present. A committee was appointed to confer with all steamboatmen's associations in the West, with a view of assembling in convention at Cairo on November 12.

THE OIL MEN'S SABBATH.

The Tidioute Producers to Shut Down Every Sunday.

The movement to stop the wells in the Oil Regions on Sundays seems to meet with general favor. The Tidioute producers take favorable action and announce their platform as follows:

WHEREAS, True patriotism as well as the higher law and the welfare of the Oil Regions all demand that Sabbath labor be discontinued in the Oil Region; and

WHEREAS, Experience teaches us that if all shut down, we can do so without injury to our wells; and

WHEREAS, The Producers' Council have earnestly recommended that all districts shut down their wells in future on the Sabbath; therefore

Resolved—First, That in future we will shut down all our wells for twenty-four hours in every Sabbath.

Resolved—Second, That if in case during the intenseley cold weather that sometimes prevails in the Oil Region, it is considered necessary to raise steam to prevent our boilers, pumps and long lines of steam pipe from freezing and bursting, we will connect our sucker rods from our walking beams and do no more labor than is necessary to preserve our property from destruction.

THAT FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

The Pittsburgh Committee in Washington —They Call on President Grant and Secretary Boutwell—The Reissue Considered Legal.

The question of the relation to the proposition to relieve the money market by the reissue of forty-four millions of greenbacks, returned to Secretary McCullough, is likely to engage the serious attention of Secretary Boutwell during the next few days, if the business community can have any influence in bringing about the issue. There are now in Washington delegations of business men from many of the prominent cities of the land, some of whom are in favor and others just as heartily opposed to the proposition, while all are equally desirous that a decision be made in reference to it.

The delegation from Pittsburgh, as our readers are aware, is instructed in favor of the measure. From a telegraphic dispatch received from Mr. R. S. Waring we learn that the members of our delegation were introduced by Senator Cameron to President Grant and Secretary McCullough, and that in the course of an interview, both admitted the legal right to re-issue the greenbacks, but expressed no definite opinion as further upon the subject. It is likely a final decision will be made in a few days.

BREVITIES.

....The Heath Zouauvs began drilling last evening.

....The Warren and Venango railroad is rapidly approaching completion.

....The new market hall of Birmingham is completed. The cost will be about $80,000.

....During a disturbance at a ball in Allegheny, officer Nick Trautman was seriously ruptured.

....The reports that have been circulated to the effect that the South Side is unhealthy are contradicted by the South Side physicians.

....An alarm of fire from box No. 4, Beaver avenue, Allegheny, at seven o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning out of a chimney.

....Our friend, Casper W. Easly, of the Johnstown *Echo*, was in town yesterday, looking hale, fresh and hearty. He was universally made welcome.

....Fire Marshal Butler, of this city, on his visit to Baltimore in company with the Veterans, was the guest of Mr. Wm. H. Spielman, of the Fire Department of that city.

....Shady Lane is now being graded. It is to be made sixty feet wide between Fifth avenue and Penn, and laid with Miller pavement. At the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing a bridge is to be built.

....The South Pittsburgh Glee club, under the *able* leadership of Mr. John Abel Jones, favored the GAZETTE with a delightful serenade last evening, on their return from the Sixteenth ward jubil

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Lemuel M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Forrest,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Bonham,	William J. Cosgrove,
Marcus A. Davis,	Jesse Merrill,
George Morton Coates,	Henry Brinley,
Peary Ramm,	Robert Bell,
Theodore W. Wilson,	Jasper M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Frazer,
Francis Shunk Pile,	George M. Andrews,
Mack B. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward M. Green,	John J. Gillespie,
David K. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel R. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@113¾.

PHILADELPHIA, through its Councils, proposes to invite the Constitutional Convention to hold its sessions in that city. We see no objection, and if it is likely the Convention will be protracted after the Legislature meets, Philadelphia would be a better place than Harrisburg for its sessions. It will be necessary, however, for the Convention to meet in the first place at the State Capital, and then it will be master of its own movements.

THERE is just a perceptible movement in the matter of processions, marching clubs, and the like. We hope the block committees have retained their organization, and that they will thoroughly look into the condition of things in their several blocks, and see that the people are thoroughly aroused and certain to be out. There is no need of the usual kind of political argument. The people are thoroughly right as to the importance of electing Grant and Wilson. The only danger to be feared is, that overconfidence may lead to negligence, and we thus fail to get out our full vote. Get the vote out, and the result will be entirely satisfactory.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued his proclamation in accordance with the terms of the law, calling a Constitutional Convention, reciting the names of the one hundred and thirty-three delegates chosen at the late election, and giving notice that they will meet on the 12th of November, at noon, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, "to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth." The proclamation shows there is a contest for a seat in the Convention between R. E. Sharpely and Benj. L. Temple, in the Third (Philadelphia) Senatorial district.

IT IS given out that the Democratic State Committee, at their meeting in Philadelphia, recently determined to thoroughly investigate the alleged frauds in connection with the recent election. What troubles them most is that their own people are so largely involved in the affair. We wish them joy of their determination. We fancy their efforts to dragoon the rank and file of their party, who refused to vote the ticket, will hardly prove a success. We trust they will go forward, as the more energy they develop in this particular, the larger will be the vote for Grant in November. It is, however, rather a new idea, that Democrats are not to be allowed to vote with the Republican party without having their motives criticised, and their freedom challenged. This aspect of the case is that which will do the Democracy most harm.

A DEMOCRATIC ring of county officers has been plundering the people of York county, in this State, for the past twelve years. As fast as the people paid their taxes the ring officials put them in their pockets on some pretext or other until the debt of the county exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. "Halt," was called then, and an investigation ordered, which was bringing to light extraordinary rascalities. The Auditing Committee charged with the investigation, had collected testimony enough to prove fifty thousand dollars had been stolen. This alarmed the ring, and Tweed's bold strike in stealing vouchers seems to have occurred to them as the best way out of the trouble. So on Monday night last, the court house in the borough of York was "entered by burglars," all the remaining accounts for the past six years, the books containing the records of notes issued by the county, and, most important of all, the Auditor's report itself, taken. Unless the thieves are discovered and the reports secured the committee will be entirely at the mercy of the ring, as the reports were to have been filed at the November court. This purloining evidence has created more excitement than the original robberies, and will go hard with the scoundrels if they are caught. In the meantime "Reform Democracy" is at as much discount in "little York," as it is in big York.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, discussing the financial situation, presents very forcibly views similar to those we have offered from time to time. It urges a remedy that is, in general, feasible, although we can see difficulty in arranging the details. Its views are as follows: "The real remedy [for financial stringency] lies in an amendment of the banking act which will give us a constantly expanding and not limited currency. The fact is too much lost sight of that the country is growing and its business expanding at an enormous rate annually, and that more money is needed this year than was required last year to handle the constantly increasing business and the enlarged productions of the country. Next year we will naturally need more money than this year, and if the currency be fixed in amount, and remain the same from year to year, there must come a time when the fact that we need more currency will make itself felt. Such a period, we believe is the present one." This is a perfectly sensible view of the situation. It is a well known fact that the increase in the volume of gold is exceedingly small. It does not compare with the increase in the volume of business and solid wealth. Therefore, there must be something else than a gold basis for the currency of the country. We have such a basis in the property,—the lands and solid wealth in various forms that we have. In one sense, however, we may be said to have a gold basis, in that gold is the material that will ultimately liquidate our debts. It is used every week in buying up the bonded debt of the country, and will gradually and certainly accomplish this, within a very few years. This done, and the time will be at hand when we may look forward to specie payments as being about as tangible as they ever will be in this country We very doubt whether the masses of the people will ever desire specie payments so long as we have a sound and reliable currency, sustained by the Government, and made sure against loss.

THERE is something very unusual in the attitude of the rival political parties, not merely in this State, but elsewhere, just at present. We are within a fortnight of a Presidential election, at which must be decided, not merely which of two persons shall fill the Presidential office for four years to come, but also great political issues, most of which have grown out of the rebellion. Yet, despite all the tremendous consequences which shall follow the election, the people are calm, unexcited, and apparently careless. It is so, not merely in this, but in other States. In New York local influences have given interest to the canvass, but in all the Northern States, where only the electoral ticket is before the people, a very quiet canvass is going forward. It is not difficult to see why this is so. The feeling is universal, among Democrats, as well as Republicans, that Grant is certain of re-election by an overwhelming majority. There are those who estimate his majority in this State as high as 70,000. This feeling of certainty has given a quietus to the efforts being put forth to inflame the canvass. The people very sensibly think that there is no need of argument where they are already convinced. Thus there is only the feeblest attempts, now and then, to discuss politics, even among the Democratic press. We regard this as a good feature of the canvass. It has only a single dangerous phase, that of possibly degenerating into carelessness, and, by this means allowing the election to go by default. Yet we imagine that as the time draws on, the people will arouse sufficiently to cast the full vote. At all events, this is the direction in which precautions should be observed. This done, and all will be well. It is grateful, however, to have fierce political discussions die out, and the people approach the polls, quiet, determined, and certain of victory on the right side. We hope these circumstances and the result we anticipate, may be repeated many times over.

IN MEMORIAM.

The financial genius of the *Post* concludes his discussion—if it may be so respectably named—with us with an article which we would speak of as remarkable for petty meanness, if we had not been so often reminded that a modern Chesterfield presides over its columns. We quite pity the possessor of such morbid fears as the *Post* editor seems to have. We really have no intention of hanging him, no matter what opinions he may entertain of the greenback question. His rare and peculiar views on that subject have already occasioned him more misfortune than we desire to have poured on any person. So he may enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* till his gray hairs are whiter still, and no harm shall befal him if we can prevent. Let us say that we have no wish to endanger life and limb for opinion sake.

We think there is no need of discussing the remarkably original plan of providing a specie basis for greenback circulation proposed by the *Post*. If there is one thing the Democratic press are unanimous in howling over, it is the number of federal office-holders scattered through the country. The *Post* has been active at this business for weeks past. But now, presto! it proposes that thousands more be provided. As to the imaginary conversation with some one, allow us to say that the credibility of the extremely fishy story of the *Post* depends upon who heard it, and his capacity to restate what he heard twenty years ago. At all events, this serviceable story smacks of twenty years ago, when credit and financial crashes were ordinary events. We rather think we have outgrown those things. If the *Post* wishes to convey the idea that the Bank of Pittsburgh is doing a specie business, or is ready to redeem its notes in coin, we merely answer, who sees any of its notes? It is all right as a bank, but it necessarily does business with the notes of other banks. As it has few of its own to redeem, it virtually forms no exception to the other banks. The trouble is, the *Post* editor is sour. He loves the past, and can't abide the present. All that is past is right and good in his eyes, and all that is present is bad. Here is just where we disagree. We respect the venerable past, but we are fond of the noble present, and are confident of a grand and inspiring future for this country. So we bid an unreasonable, but intensely polite rival, farewell, so far as this discussion goes.

A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

Mr. Bancroft, Minister at the Court of Berlin, telegraphed on Wednesday that the Emperor William has rendered his decision on the San Juan boundary question, and that it "decrees that the claim of the United States is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846." Here we have a second diplomatic triumph for the administration, under the treaty of Washington, and the final disposition of a question in our favor that was likely at any time to create serious complications in the far northwest.

The practical question between the English and American governments, submitted to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration, involved the ownership of the island of San Juan as well as smaller islands lying in the gulf of Georgia, separating Vancouver's Island from the main shore of Washington territory. San Juan is about fifteen miles in length, and its widest part about seven; it is twelve miles from the colonial capital of Victoria, and contains upwards of forty thousand acres. It is very fertile, has valuable fisheries, quarries, and a capacious harbor. In a military point of view the possession of the island is quite important, as it commands to a certain extent the main channel between British territory and American, and in a strategic view, neutralizes the importance of Vancouver's island to the English. The Oregon treaty of 1848, negotiated by Mr. Buchanan, which substituted as the international boundary line the forty-ninth parallel, instead of "fifty-four forty or fight," provided that the line of separation after it reached the waters between Vancouver's island and American territory, should follow the "main channel" southwardly until it reached the Pacific Ocean. The whole question turned on what was the "main channel." The British claimed that it was Rosario straits, which would have thrown San Juan and a dozen other smaller islands under their dominions. The United States contended for the Canal de Haro, running to the westward of the islands. The Emperor of Germany has decided that our claim is most in accordance with the treaty of 1846, and San Juan and the other islands will at once pass under the undisputed control of the United States, by the following extract from article thirty-four of the treaty of Washington:

"WHEREAS the government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above mentioned article of the said treaty (of 1846), shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846."

The island of San Juan has been under the joint occupancy of both England and the United States since 1859, and the three or four hundred settlers on it have enjoyed the protection of both countries without paying taxes to either. At one time, there was very near a collision between the troops of the two nations. In July, 1859, General Harney while exploring the Pugets' sound region in search of hostile Indians had his attention attracted to San Juan island as an important defensive point. Not doubting it was American soil he ordered Captain Pickett, of the Ninth United States infantry (afterwards a noted rebel general) to occupy it and establish a permanent post. Governor Douglas, of British Columbia, immediately announced his purpose to drive the troops off, a British fleet in the waters adjacent placing at his control 167 guns and over two thousand men. Pickett was notified to leave, a British civil magistrate being put forward to claim jurisdiction. The American politely informed him as the military in time of peace were subordinate to the civil authority he was willing to pay all proper respect to officers of the law; but it was an American, not a British Court that he must recognize; he was there by order of his commanding general, on what he deemed American soil, and would remain until recalled by the same authority. A British war vessel was anchored so as to command the camp of Pickett's company of regulars. It looked as though the issue had been made. A magazine writer describes affairs at this juncture:

The next day it was confidently expected would bring about a fight. Sixty rounds of ammunition were issued to the men and three days' rations. An extra supply of ammunation and rations was prepared for conveyance to the places to which it was intended to retreat. The settlers put their rifles in order and appointed a rendezvous at the house of the American magistrate, under whose orders they placed themselves. The plan which was adopted was for the settlers to throw themselves in the woods, which approached near the place of landing close to the water's edge, and pick off the officers in the boats of the attacking party. As the men were all deer hunters and keen shots the officers would have lost heavily; very few of the officers would have got ashore. Pickett intended to deliver the fire of his men and field pieces (he had three with him) as they came up the hill, do as much damage as possible, and then fall back to the point selected in the mountains, and which could only be stormed with great loss of life. The camp was changed early in the morning over the hill and out of the range of the guns of the Tribune, but no move was made on the part of the British. The feverish excitement and expectation were kept up for several days, as during that period every day one of the war vessels came into the harbor from Victoria, communicated with the Tribune, and without anchoring steamed back to Victoria. Despatches were evidently continually going backward and forward, and the Americans were much harassed. They knew not at what moment they would be attacked. The determination of Pickett to fight any force, no matter how grossly outnumbering his own, that might be landed; the attitude of the population of Victoria and along the Sound; the fact that of the naval captains only Hornby was in favor of landing, caused Governor Douglas to hesitate, and, though at last he made up his mind to carry out his original plan, yet the delay prevented it.

Just at this critical moment, Admiral Bayne, commanding the British Pacific squadron, arrived at Victoria, and at once countermanded the orders of Governor Douglas to drive off Pickett. He stoutly declared a war between the two great countries was a matter of too much importance to be rushed into by the indiscreet orders of a minor colonial Governor. The excitement calmed down, and the Americans, who had been reinforced, fraternized with the British naval officers on the basis of champagne and a jolly time generally. Shortly afterwards General Scott visited San Juan, and in accordance with his suggestions, by agreement between the two governments, a joint military occupation was entered into. Pickett remained in command until 1861, when he resigned, joined the rebels, and became famous as the leader of one of the hardest fighting divisions in Lee's army. He led the terrible rebel charge at Gettysburg. His Lieutenant at San Juan was Forsyth, who became Phil. Sheridan's chief of staff.

Some years since the boundary case was submitted by the two governments to the King of the Netherlands, but he avoided a definite decision, advising a compromise. This was not acceptable, and both powers have kept up a show of jurisdiction over San Juan. The decision of the Emperor of Germany will terminate this.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOVERNOR BAKER has issued his proclamation convening the Indiana Legislature in extra session on Wednesday, November 13.

"VARIETY weddings" have been introduced into Rhode Island. They take the place of wooden, tin or crystal weddings, the happy couple receiving a variety of presents, instead of having them all of one material.

To persons concerned about their physique it may be interesting to know that "medicated shirts" are announced as the surest general curative. It is claimed that persons wearing these can dispense with all the pills that flesh is heir to.

THE new silver coins issued by the British Mint are so defective in workmanship that the London *Times* says of some specimens forwarded by a banker that they "are of a character that would induce any one to reject them on the ground that they could not possibly have been sent forth from any government establishment."

IS American geography so difficult a matter for Europeans to understand, or do they think it worth their while to understand it? A Paris paper lately gave the very curious and interesting information that the Victoria Bridge on the St. Lawrence extends from the shore of Portland, in Maine, to Port Sarnia, near Lake Huron.

ONE Clarkson, of Selby, Yorkshire, in England, was fined, the other day, fifty dollars and costs, for six offenses under the vaccination act of Great Britain. He had been repeatedly fined before, and his goods distrained upon until none were left. In default of payment by any means, he was sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting to three months.

AT the recent fearful railway accident, where an express train ran full speed into a mineral train, near Kirtlebridge, Scotland, a wonderful escape from death occurred. A sailor was lying asleep in one of the carriages that were smashed. People were killed on each side of him, but after the accident he was found still asleep, and quite unconscious that anything extraordinary had happened.

AT PARIS, the other day, while visiting the Palais de Justice and the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, quite unguarded, M. Thiers was surrounded by a large crowd, numbering thousands, who greeted him with the most enthusiastic cheers, to which were added exclamations of thanks, and requests to the President to continue his policy. The President, we are told, was deeply moved by these manifestations.

SOME Scotch miners at Wishaw recently did a remarkable thing. They voluntarily refused an advance of a shilling a day in their wages, on the ground that the coal masters had raised the price of coal seven shilling per ton. The men were unwilling to lie under the imputation of having occasioned this rise, and so, in public meeting, requested the masters to "take the last advance off the price of coal and take back the shilling."

A PRINCIPAL of a fashionable private school in New York city, which is attended only by the children of the *elite* of that metropolis, writes to the Bureau of Education that there are over $30,000 due the institution under his charge for teaching, and not one cent can be collected, although money is owed by persons in high standing but who refuse to pay school bills, but recognize all others. This state of things also exists in other cities to an alarming extent.

IT is stated that a fog bow was recently observed at Maldon, Australia. It spanned the heavens from North to South, and to the eye of the observer it was at the base of each column about 30 feet wide, the size gradually diminishing till at the apex of the bow it was only a few inches. Unlike the rainbow, it had not the slightest tinge of color other than white, neither was if so regular or even in form. At the same place two shocks of earthquake have been felt.

THE claims which the United States made at Geneva, on its own behalf, for the expenses of pursuit and the like, was dismissed, and the $15,080,000 which England pays our Government is held by it in trust for individual claimants. A similar fund was received from France in 1803, for the French spoliation claimants, and lies in the Treasury vaults still unpaid. To avoid repetition of such injustice, a committee, it is said, will be appointed early in the session of Congress to distribute the award.

THE English and French are taking very kindly to the Chesapeake oysters, and Norfolk is doing a large business in that line. One firm is forwarding at the rate of 1,200 barrels per month, principally to France. Another is shipping at the rate of about 1,000 barrels per month to Liverpool. At present they go forward by New York, thence to destination by steamer. When the Allen weekly line plies, the trade will increase. The new trade already gives an impulse to oyster raising.

IT is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are about to take the control of the hotels at all stopping places on their line into their own hands. For this purpose the company is erecting many new buildings, and has just finished one at Cumberland, which will compare favorably with any in the country. It is of Baltimore pressed brick, with wide piazza, and with a plat form sixty feet wide in front of it, paved with Schillinger pavement. It is steam-heated, and has accommodation for four hundred guests.

THE British revenue, from all sorts of taxation, for the year ending on the 30th of September, amounts to $385,308,275, which includes $16,500,000 from an increased income tax imposed last year. But, independent of this, there is an increase of $15,000,000 on the returns from customs, excise, stamps, post office, and other sources. It is a pleasant thing for the Minister of Finance to have so large a surplus as this, and it will come in at the right time when $15,500,000 in gold has to be paid over to the United States, in compliance with the award of the Alabama claims Arbitrators at Geneva.

PERSONAL.

"JUDGE" BARNARD will go to California, whence he was driven some years ago by a Vigilance Committee.

MR. SEWARD has an insurance on his life for the sum of $100,000—the policy of which was issued some years ago.

IN spite of stories to the contrary which are current, it is positively asserted that after Grant's re-election, Mr. Greeley will resume his old position on the *Tribune*, and run the machine just as before. He is not doing any work on the paper, but the trustees regularly vote him his salary.

A GEORGIA colored brother thus certifies to the qualifications of "green Jinkes;"

"macon Ga may the 6 1872 this is to serifire that brother green Jinknes is a member of the first baptist church and a lison praicher.

Done by the church in conference may 6 1872. rev louis PoPe moderator.
J. S. martin church Clerk."

Two graduates of the last clas sat Harvard, and one in the previous class, have rendered themselves illustrious by being the first Americans to ascend the Jungfrau, one of the most difficult ascents of Switzerland. They are also the first Americans who have ascended the Matterborn, whose summit Prof. Tyndall tried three times in vain to reach.

WHEN Mr. Lincoln was questioned in regard to some of the witticisms attributed to him, such as "Grant and Whisky," &c., he laughed and said: The papers make me smarter than I am: I have said none of these things with one exception. I did say, when I had the smallpox, "Now let the office-seekers come, for at last I have something I can give to all of them."

THE October number of McMillan's contains an article on "Art and Morality," by G. A. Simcox, in which is this passage: "To the pure all things are pure. It is recorded of one of the best public men of America that even the ballet always filled him with religious rapture." Can any one give the name this of statesman who became religiously enrapted in such a curious way?

TELFAIR COUNTY, GA., boasts of a lady—widow of a Confederate soldier—who is very useful in a small sociable row. A pedagogue living on her land threatened to wallop her recently, and pretty soon thereafter attempted to carry out his threat. He was the worst fooled man in the Union. The widow knocked him down and walked all over him; then she set him up on his feet and jerked him out of his socks; then she snatched him bald-headed, and finally wound up the ceremony by paddling him with a board until he had the hysterics.

OLD DR. LYMAN BEECHER, it transpires in some of the reminiscences given to the world at the silver wedding at the Plymouth church, was greatly opposed to his son's accepting the offer of the pastorate of that church. "In Indianapolis," said he, writing to the Trustees, "Henry may some day make his mark; but in the vicinity of New York he will be entirely lost sight of, and eclipsed by hundreds of other men." It is quite evident that the old doctor did not over-rate the abilities of his children.

"FANNY FERN" was said to be the senior of our female authors, and she leaves Mrs. Stowe as next in this distinction. American literature for many years could boast but two popular writers of the fair sex, Miss Sedgwick and Mrs. Sigourney. Of late, however, they have rapidly increased, and the first novelists in America are found in Mrs. Stowe and Miss Evans. In addition to these we have Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. Terhune ("Marion Harland") Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, and Miss Dodge ("Gail Hamilton.")

IT'S a biographical notice of the late William H. Seward, the Richmond *Whig* says his father, Samuel J. Seward, was a resident, if not a native of Sussex county, Va., from which he removed at the close of the last century, to Orange county, New York. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and an active partisan. His mother was a Jennings of the Irish extraction. He was born on the 16th of May, 1801. It is said the first Sewards who came to this country from Wales, settled Connecticut, multiplied there, and dispersed throughout the Union. In this way the family is found in Virginia, where there are still many of the name.

A VOLUNTEER soldier of the late war, a man of truth and honor, who was with General Grant at Vicksburg and other important places, tells the following: A fop of a lieutenant, with a $300 suit on his back, kicked a soldier who among others was unloading a boat, but, as the lieutenant thought, was rather slow. A common-looking man, without shoulder straps, walked up to him and inquired of him the company and regiment to which he belonged. He named them. Said the man without shoulder straps, "Go and report yourself to your superior officer, dismissed by order of General Grant." The lieutenant departed crest fallen, and the General rolled up his sleeves and assisted the boys to unload the boat.

WHEN General McClellan was beaten before Richmond, and had retreated to Harrison's Landing, he disguised, or rouged the disaster by telegraphing to Washington that he had "effected a change of base." This official style of expressing a retreat furnished much laughter to the South, and supplied innumerable witticisms and "phonmots" to the newspapers. The polite euphuism for all fugacious displays came to be a "change of base." If a General retreated, if a rogue decamped, if any one in embarrassing circumstances "made himself scarce," McClellan's words came in use—the fugitive had only "changed his base." The Charleston *Mercury* had the following squib:

"Hereafter, when a scoundrel's kicked out of doors,
He need never resent the disgrace,
But say, 'Dear sir, I am eternally yours
For your kindness in changing my base.'"

ROCHEFORT'S personal history is one not exactly calculated to commend him to the respect of decent people. At present he occupies a quiet position in a French prison. Only his jailor and the government know where that prison is. When he had got the *Lanterne* established it brought him a clear weekly profit of $2,000. He had his wash-stand furnished with pitcher, basin, tooth-brush box, soap box, all of solid silver. His walls were hung with pictures for which he had paid a great deal. He lavished money on some of the most extravagant women of Paris. Meanwhile his father languished in a garret with no window but a skylight, allowed only one candle a week, and fed—$250 covered all the expenses, lodgings, tables, lights and fuel. Rochefort never visited his father, and never sent him money. There is some mystery about the father's marital relations. It is certain that Henri Rochefort's mother was a pastry cook, or a girl employed in a pastry shop, and forty years since renowned for her beauty.

A TOWN IN TWO STATES.

One Side of a Street in Tennessee—The Other in Virginia.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Bristol, Tennessee, says:—This town, straddled as it is across the boundary line of West Virginia and Tennessee, is a comical study to the stranger. I doubt if there be any other town in the country as curiously disposed in a topographical way. The bulk of it, consisting of the main street, over half a mile long, is two-thirds in Tennessee and one-third in Virginia; so that a man sitting recumbently under his own vine and fig tree at the east side of the thoroughfare can kick his heels over the soil of one State and swing his body over the other. It is about equally divided in population, number of houses, churches, barber shops and beer saloons. Every kind of store on the Tennessee side of the street has its counterpart on that of Virginia, and the street itself is not more than thirty feet wide. The Virginia corner grocery has a bar of soap for every one in the Tennessee store opposite, and vice versa. There are two mayors, two sets of town officers, and two leading hotels; but they are as one in a federal head, or tail, if you like, who is the potential representatives of the United States postoffice. Here we have another beautiful illustration in miniature of our system of "checks and balances," of unity in division and harmony between the simple and the complex. If a man appropriates his neighbor's coat on the Virginia side he has only to cross the street to Tennessee, wrap himself in the stolen garment, and make faces at his outraged victim. The law's delay is about a week before a requisition from the Governor of Virginia reaches him of Tennessee and travels down for enforcement to the boundary line.

When the people fifty yards from where I am writing have any court business to perform they go fifteen miles, to the town of Abingdon, in West Virginia, while the folks here at the west side go eleven miles in an opposite direction, to the town of Blountville, Tenn. In the latter State, when an election comes off, the liquor stores at this side are all closed through the day; but the thirsty topers cross over the distance with a hop, skip and jump into Virginia, drink to their hearts' content and return. The Virginia side claims a pure and undefiled Democracy; the Tennessee a mixed element of white Democrats, negro Republican and Union nondescripts, who are undecided what to do about such a candidate for Congress as Andrew Johnson. It is a curious town altogether, and all by the reason of its singular position. West Virginia has sent commissioners to England to hunt up and overhaul certain ancient maps in the British Colonial office, about which I hear a tradition that therein may be found the original boundary line, giving Virginia five miles more territory to the west than she now possesses. I had a glance at a map in Lynchburg over two hundred years old, in which the Chesapeake Bay is put down as the Virginia sea; but this part of the country is left as hopelessly undefined as the North pole. It will be well for this town when its divided allegiance ceases and one of the two States claims it in toto. For a place of 3,000 inhabitants, with no grander commercial enterprise among them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ISSUES OF AMERICAN POLITICS. A Discussion of the Principal Questions Incident to the Governmental Polity of the United States, embracing the Subjects of Amnesty, Force, Legislation, Civil Service, Suffrage, the Centralization of Power, Our Money and Currency, the Public Debt, the National Banking System, Reconstruction, the Constitutional Amendments, Tariffs, Taxation, Protection and Free Trade, and other important topics. An exhaustive treatise upon American Politics. By Orrin Skinner, of the New York Bar. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.; for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. It is hard to decide which is the most conspicuous feature in this volume—partisan feeling or conceit. The author with the most innocent *naiveté* ranges over the vast field before him, criticising statesmen, warriors, authors, judges, lawyers, Supreme courts and the laws and people generally, with a superficial air of profundity that would be disgusting were it not too often ludicrous. The vast extent of his contract may be judged from the title of the book, but Mr. Skinner seems not to have been dismayed, and sets himself at work to right all wrongs in governmental policy and to lay down an infallible code for future legislators. Some of Mr. Skinner's oracular utterances put to shame the wisdom of Jack Bunsby. Happy, gifted Skinner. It is a marvel, that "one small head could carry all he knew" so long and yet the world not have been cognizant of it. He tells us that the "national banking system is a monopoly," but has some merits, that "our civil service is a byword," and its evils are only to be remedied by the one term principle; that "woman suffrage defeats the purpose of the family, and thereby saps the foundation of civilization," and that the scheme must fail; "it traduces the order of nature and contradicts the law of God;" that the Ku-Klux law is wholly illegal and indefensible;" that the President has "usurped the war power," and all the departments have usurped their privileges in many instances. [Illustrations chiefly from New York *Sun*.] That "the chief executive makes loyalty to his personal advancement, the price of admission to the civil service of the nation," and finally that "the ignorance that now sits enthroned at the head of the Executive Department of our Government, was put in possession of its official coronet, by the ballots of ignorant and unqualified voters, and if continued in the place of its dishonored trust, it will be by the voice and choice of the same identical agency." But there, now, it's time to put away the book and take a breath.

THE END OF THE WORLD; a love story by Edward Eggleston. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York; for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. This is really a capital book. The scene is laid in the valley of the Ohio—where the author spent his boyhood—at the time of the Millerite excitement. It abounds in pictures of Western life, descriptions of real men and women—hearty, whole-souled, practical and possible people—plenty of excellent wordpainting without any attempt at "fine writing," and is withal harmonious in its plot and entertaining in its details. There is hardly a page that has not some quaint saying or bit of philosophy which gives a charm to what is unquestionably one of the very few romances of the present day which are worthy of a place in any library.

"THE TOILET IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES, with a Review of the Different Theories of Beauty, and Copious Allied Information, Social Hygienic and Medical." Also, "Handbook of Perfumes, Cosmetics and other Toilet Articles," including Instructions and Cautions respecting their selection and use; with a comprehensive collection of formulae and directions for their preparation. Both are written by Arnold J. Cooley, who appears to have studied the matter in all its aspects and details. The author insists that health is the finest of all decorations and that all contrivances of the toilet that tend to injure it should be discarded. The volumes are full of curious information and good advice, and deserve to be on every toilet table, alongside of all devices to promote, preserve or restore comeliness and beauty. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

UNAWARES; by the author of the Rose Garden. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. The story is laid in a French town; the heroine is a young girl left alone in the world, by the sudden death of her father, who left her an annuity, that was only secured to her after years of trouble through the exertions of her father's administrator, who finally becomes her husband. The story itself is very simple, but is written in a charming style, and the interest is sustained, without any effort to the close.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER, an auto-biographical story, by George McDonald. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co. McDonald has certainly gained a great reputation as a writer of pure English, and the possessor of a fertile, felicitous fancy that weaves the most beautiful picture, but it is well his reputation does not rest alone on the volume before us, for it is not his best. There are many fine passages here and there, but there are many pages in which the author seems to have been writing against space. It is the life story of a woman who mingles, in succession, love, courtship, marriage, small heavenly, sickness, health, household affairs, with church matters, personal religion, theological theories, in a sort of fascinating literary hodgepodge. The story, when published as a serial, found many readers, and in book form will find a place in every library that is even with the best of the current literature of the day.

CALIFORNIA: For Health, Pleasure and Residence; A Book for Travelers and Settlers. By Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers; for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street. A part of these sketches appeared in Harper's, but the author has enlarged his original design, written new chapters and produced one of the most fascinating books we have ever read. Mr. Nordhoff's peculiar and happy faculty as a writer of the purest, most fascinating English is well illustrated in this volume. There is not a dull page in the two hundred and fifty contained in the book, and one hardly knows which is most attractive—the information or the style in which it is communicated. Every question that could be asked about this land of gold has been anticipated and answered, and one almost fancies a breath of the breezes from the sunset land is blowing through the volume. The book is very profusely illustrated with some fine engravings.

THE NEW PICTURE READING BOOK. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. It contains one hundred and fifty illustrations, and will greatly interest the children and older folks.

THE HARNETS; by Henry Hingsley; copyright edition, in one volume. Berlin: A. Asher & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. A very curious book—depicting the ups and downs of a boy at school, as a youth, and as a man following him through life, abounding in innumerable scenes and finally winding up happily. The style is strong and terse and there are many less against fashionable follies and customs, but as a whole there is nothing particularly attractive about it. Kingsley has written much better books, but this one *might* have been worse.

THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS; a novel; by Anthony Trollope. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co. Trollope could hardly write anything that was tedious, and the story of Eustace Diamonds is one of his best. As a society novel it will find many readers, and many others will read it for its literary excellence. The characters are generally well drawn, the plot of the story humorously wrought out, the scenes here and there neatly portrayed, and the dialogue generally entertaining and sprightly. Those who have read the serial in Harper's will be pleased to have it in book form.

THE LAIRD OF NORLAW. By Mrs. Oliphant. Two volumes in one. Published in Berlin by A. Asher & Co.; Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co.; and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. The scene of the story is in Scotland, and the interest clusters in the efforts of the heirs of Norlaw to retain the old family castle and name. It is a powerfully written book, strong in plot, full of touching scenes, brilliant word-paintings, and stirring struggles, yet withal seems to be pervaded with a subdued mellow feeling that gives it a great charm. It is such books that elevate "romance" from the low level of the ordinary trash which so frequently passes muster under that name.

A POPULAR EDITION of the Lives of Grant and Wilson is just published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, with good illustrations of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and other illustrative engravings, battle scenes, &c. It is complete in one volume of four hundred pages. Price 75 cents in paper cover, or $1 00 in cloth. Copies will be sent to any place, post-paid, by the publishers on receipt of price. For sale in Pittsburgh by Gildenfenney & Hess, Fifth avenue.

VICTOR NORMAN, RECTOR, by Mrs. Mary A. Dennison. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; for sale in Pittsburgh, by R. S. Davis. The book will supply a demand for romance, in which "superbly beautiful women" and "grandly noble men, all revelling in riches and moving in the highest circles" with happy tymedial denouements, make up the story. Here and there are touches of good writing. The plot is moderately exciting, but it is destitute of any particular attraction.

CHARLES DICKENS, AS A READER; by Charles Kent: Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co. This is a "memorial of Charles Dickens in association with his readers." The work has been done with a loving hand and an appreciative heart. No lover of the great humorist—the great prince of fiction writers in his department, can afford to be without the volume, as it portrays the personality of Dickens in a new light and is exceeding interesting.

THE WORLD OF ANECDOTE; an accumulation of facts, incidents and illustrations, historical and lithographical, from books and times recent and remote, by Edward Paxton Hood, author of lamps, plenier and trumpets. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; for sale in Pittsburg, by R. S. Davis & Co., the best collection of anecdotes we have ever seen. There is not one that is not pointed and entertaining, all are characteristic for brevity and spice, and freshness, every department of active life has been illustrated, and the materials for the volumne have been drawn generally from new fields. For information as well as entertainment the work is admirable.

THE LAWRENCE SPEAKER; a selection of Literary Gems in Prose and Verse, designed for the use of Colleges, Schools, Seminaries, Literary Societies and especially adapted for all persons desirous to excel in declamation and speaking. By Philip Lawrence, Professor of Elocution, and Principal of the Institutes of Elocution in New York and Philadelphia. The book contains many popular prose and poetical selections, together with the best of the old favorites.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, October 24, 1872. }

The wet weather to-day, in place of having a dampening effect on the financial circles of this city, produced rather an opposite feeling; for just at present a rise in the rivers would be very acceptable, for the reason that quite a large float of coal is ready for shipment, and many of the coal men, could they get their product to market, would be able to pay off the scores against them, and thus allow the banks, who have to carry them along while the rivers are low, to be more generous in the way of loans to other branches of trade doing business with them. From private advices received this afternoon, information is received to the effect that the committee of western merchants and manufacturers had quite a lengthy interview this morning with Secretary Boutwell at the Treasury Department in Washington, and it is expected from the earnest consideration and attention that the Secretary gave to the committee, that their arguments in favor of the reissue of the retired greenbacks and the 3 per cent. reserves will be effective in accomplishing the object of their visit. None but the sordid and unfeeling capitalist who has no emotions of kindness, charity or love for his fellow man, or who possesses no comprehension of the fact that what benefits his neighbors must, to an extent reduound to his interest and profit, will offer any opposition to the request this morning made to the Secretary of the Treasury that he will take the only remedy to bring immediate relief to the sufferings of the patient and forbearing people. Soup societies, cold charities and donations of coal the coming winter are not what the laboring men of Pittsburgh desire; all they ask, right up to swell up for a time the income of some men who have grown rich off the blood, sweat, toil and privation of the poor man, who wants employment, so he can obtain by his labor, if not the comforts, the necessities of life, and cursed be he that will interpose a barrier to his obtaining them.

In conversation with a number of the leading manufacturers of the city to-day, the conclusion is arrived at that unless a more favorable aspect in money matters soon presents itself, many of the largest establishments will close up for the winter. One of the gentlemen, who is worth full a half million of dollars, noted for his energy and the large amount of trade which he has brought to the city, stated that unless a change in money matters came soon, he would be forced to suspend operations until spring. He employs directly over three hundred men, and indirectly probably as many more. And this is but one instance of many others of like character. Should this state of things be precipitated upon the country, money will soon be cheap enough. Business will become dull, borrowers scarce, and lenders sorrowful. But why, when there is no necessity for such calamities, should they be allowed to come? The flames have broken out; the water to quench them is in abundant supply. The only question is, shall it be used and a disastrous conflagration at once be put an end to, or are the powers that be to stand with their hands in their pockets and calmly and unconcernedly witness and allow the demon of destruction, *vent*, to carry out to the fullest extent his nefarious undertaking of undermining the industrial interests of the country and throw them back to that lethargic state that they occupied at the breaking out of the rebellion?

The imports at New York for the month of August of the current year are just at hand, the delay, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, having been caused by complication of accounts, resulting from changes in the tariff, which went into operation on the 1st of that month. The foreign operations for the month were $42,037,685, against $38,403,205 in the corresponding month in 1871—an excess of over four and a half million of dollars. The withdrawals from warehouse, of course, have been enormously heavy, so that the total thrown upon the market during the month was upward of sixty-five million dollars. The total entries for eight months are nearly forty-three millions above the corresponding figures of last year, and one hundred millions above the total for the first eight months of 1870. The receipts for customers are collected upon the goods thrown on the market, and the total for August (over nineteen millions) is the largest ever received in any one month at any collection district in the United States. The total customs received at the port of New York in the eight months of the calendar year were $100,409,026, gold, against $102,559,901 in the same time in 1871. The exports for August amounted to $23,049,891, currency, a gain of about one million dollars upon the figures of last year, divided between foreign and domestic goods. The total exports for eight months, exclusive of specie, were $144,983,214, against $152,442,137 in the same time in 1871. This leaves the total exports from New York, exclusive of specie, since January 1st, five and a half millions below the corresponding figures of last year. This is not a very exhibit—a gain of forty-three millions in the imports and a decrease in the exports may well attract public attention.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says: Money is working easier at all the commercial centres, though rates are not materially changed. The banks are discounting with so much freedom as to meet pretty nearly the legitimate business demand. Little strictly mercantile business paper goes to the street, being mainly done at bank.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	113½
Bonds—1881	118½
" (coupons)	116¾
"20— 1862	116¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868	114¾
10-40's	108¾
" (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	118½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	95¾
Erie	50¾
Harlem	131¾
Michigan Southern	93¼
Rock Island	110
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Union Pacific	39½
Western Union Telegraph	78¾
American Express	71
Pacific Mail	97½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotation of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58½
Reading R. R	57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	125¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	59½
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago	74½
U. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 24, 1872.

Money easy: @7 per cent. Sterling firmer; 108¾@109 for long, and 110@110¼ for sight. Gold steady at from 112⅞ to 113¼, closing at 113@113¼. The corner in cash gold has apparently culminated. Borrowers had to pay as high as ¾ per cent. for use in the morning, but in the afternoon the position of affairs was reversed, and 2@7 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $84,000,000. Treasury disbursements $491,000. Governments opened dull and ½@¾ lower; recovered the decline and closed strong. State bonds dull. Stocks opened quiet and somewhat higher than last night, but became more active in the afternoon, when prices declined in the general list. Business, however, was concentrated in a few shares, and important fluctuations were in three or four specialties. The decline ranged from ¼ to 4½ per cent. Pacific Mail was the chief feature, selling at 102¼, 99¼, 100¾, and 99¼, 100, and 97¾, the latter being the closing rate. Canton fell from 107 to 105, Western Union from 79¾ to 78¼, and Ohios from 47 to 46. Northwestern common, Erie and St Paul common were exceptions to the general market, and advanced respectively to 76½, 51¼, and 58¾, reacting, however, before the close. The whole market closed weak, under a heavy pressure of sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Fargo Express, 86; American Merchants Express, 71; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 97¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 50¾; Harlem 111¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91¼; Union Pacific, 39½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; North Western and Chicago, 75¾; Rock Island, 87¾; St. Paul, 57¼; do preferred, 76¾; Toledo and Wabash, 70¾; Ft. Wayne, 94¾; Chicago and Alton, 112; Ohio and Mississippi 46¾; Quicksilver, 37¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; South Carolina, July 26; South Carolina, April 30; Missouri, 6s, 92¾; Union Pacific, inc. b. 80; Virgina, 44.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons 116⅝; 5-20s, '62, 115¾@116¼; do. '64, 115¾@115⅞; do. '65, 116⅛@116⅝; do '65, new 115¼; do '67, 115@115⅛; do '68 coupons 114¾; 10-40s, do, 108⅝@108¾; currency 6s, 113½; new 5 per cents, 110¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, October 24, 1872. }

APPLES—Continue very dull, but the supply in the hands of commission men is small and prices are nominally unchanged; $1@1.50 per bbl, for common to good and $1.75@2 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—In heavy supply and dull; we continue former quotations, 4@6 cts. per gallon.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Nominally unchanged; 4@7c according to quality.

BUTTER—Continues dull and with continued heavy receipts, and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping; we reduce quotations 1 roll to 18@22 for prime to choice. Solid packed, 8 to 12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 5@5¾ cts. per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is firm in sympathy with crude and prices have still further advanced; we now quote standard brands at 23½ for round lots and 24 cents additional in a small way.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50. Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CRANBERRIES—Sacks containing Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$4 per case.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.,—White Carpet Chain, 36; Colored do., 43; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 36; Penn Mill, A No. 1, 44; Sheeting, 13c per yard; Nonatoon, 12¾; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B. 4-8, 11½.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

CHEESE—Continues firm, and for best brands prices are still tending upward; we advance quotations on Goshen to 16¼@17 cts., with sales of from 1,600 to 2,000 boxes to arrive, at 16¼.

There is not much call for low grade cheese. Sweitzer, 15¼@16¼.

CHESTNUTS—Continue firm in consequence of diminished receipts, and $4 may now be regarded as the ruling quotation. Walnuts, 70@80 cts. Hickory, $1.25@1.50.

EGGS—May be quoted unchanged at 28 cts.; and while the receipts continue light, the supply seems to be fully equal to the demand, while is very much reduced.

FISH—Following quotations are for full weights; Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl. Shore No. 1, $20; do. No. 2, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $25; extra No. 1 do., $30; extra No. 2, $34; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $5. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per lb. large cod, 7 cents.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a continued fair local trade but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote Spring wheat at $7.50@8 and red winter at $8.25@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for wheat, but there is no change to note in prices; $1.65@1.70 for fair to prime red winter, and $1.75@1.80 for white. The inquiry, however, is mainly for country mills, as the mills here buy little or no wheat in this market. Oats in fair demand, with sales to a fair extent within the range of quotations; 38@40 for mixed, and 41@42 for white. The feeling seems to be generally entertained that farmers will go much, if any, lower; however, the future of the market is very misty. Shelled Corn is in better supply, and in consequence, is easier; may be fairly quoted at 58 cents. for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is very quiet and may be quoted nominally at 75@80 cts. There is a very fair demand for Barley, especially for the better grades, but prices are unchanged; 80@85 for common to fair, and 90@95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The advance of ¼ cent on Coffee in the last few days has stimulated business, and extensive sales have been made by the importers, who now hold but about 65,000 bags, all told, in the several ports of entry at which cargoes arrive. The news from Rio received per telegraph to-day indicates a decline of 100 reis, which is neutralized by an advance in exchange. The telegram is in the whole favorable to holders of Rio Coffee. Other descriptions of Coffee, such as Santos, Maracalbo, &c., are also higher, and the general opinion is that the movement is not speculative. Prime and fancy stocks are almost entirely exhausted, and very little in sight—consequently, outside figures are easily obtained when a mark of this description can be got at. Java firm at our quotations. Sugars—There is no longer any doubt that the stock of raw Sugars in this country is lower than it has been at this season for several years back, and the opinion prevails in all markets that the advance of ¼ to ⅛ cent per lb, which has taken place this, week will be augmented to the extent of at least an equal amount before many days. New York and Baltimore refiners were asking to-day 12 cents a basis for round lots of standard refined, with the belief that they would obtain higher prices to-morrow. Syrups are on the move up. Rice easy.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾@ Powdered, 13⅝; A Coffee, 12⅜; B, 12⅛; Ex. C 12; C., 12⅛; Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—The receipts of baled have been unusually large for some days past, and prices, in consequence, are lower; may be quoted at $27@32 per ton on track, according to quality and condition.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices; Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30 third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in her—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring, boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch patent 'unplaned' $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; lath, $4.50.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach blows, 70 cts. per bushel Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl. for common to fair and $4.50 for prime Jersey double headers.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12¾; Clear Sides, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, October 24, 1872. }

The market for both crude and refined continues strong and fairly active, although be compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices. Crude quoted at $4.50 per bbl. at Parker, equal to a shade over 11¼ cents per gallon of tare. Refined is in steady demand for shipment both east and west, and the advance noted in our last report is fully maintained; sales 5,000 bbls. to be delivered in Philadelphia between the 10th of November and the 10th of December at 26¾; and 5,000 first half November at 26¼. Pittsburgh delivery unchanged at 23¾.

City made barrels scarce and held firmly at $2.10. The market is reported bare of countries—they would bring $2,05.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W acct. Stevenson	74
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro	308
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	160
Liberty O W, acct. same	460
Model O W, acct. same	160
Eagle O W. acct. T King	80
Vesta O W. acct. T. P. Miller	314
Aladdin O W, acct. H. W. C. Tweddle	320
Sterling O W, acct. Stevenson	844
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	154
American O W acct, Duncan & Y	80
Citizens O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	80
Diocpolis O W, acct. W. Stuart	80
Penn O W, acct. Stevenson	468
Lilly O W, acct. J Bushnell	460
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	474
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	1558
Total	6144

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	9	J. Moorhead & Co b	3
Massey W & Co.	3	Zug & Co. m	3
Nimick & Co. m	4	Shoenberger B & Co.	4
Pitts. Bolt Co. o	2	Reese G. & Co. o	3
A. Hunter m	1	Lewis O & P. m	8
Total	37		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter. m	3	Caughey & H. m	4
Atlas Works. m	2	Paul Jones & Co. m	2
Joslin P. & D. m	11	J. Wood, Son & Co. m	1
Total	28		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead. m	6	Caughey & H. m	5
J. Reamer. m	4		
Total	15		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Painter & Son. o	2	Harbaugh M & Co. o	3
Nimick & Co. p	1		
Total	6		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P. m	1	Byers McC & Co. m	2
Mc Knight P &Co. o	4		
Total	7		

Wool Market.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List*, under date of 23d, says: The market has a decidedly better tone, and present indications are in sellers' favor. The inquiry has been fair, but the actual sales continue light. There is very little call for Foreign, the demand being chiefly for prime Fleece. The latest advices from England are not favorable, the market being weak and prices unsteady, which will check proposed shipment heavily. The sales comprise 70 bales Cape at 35@36 cents; 2,000 lbs Lambs' Pulled, 59; 2,500 lbs scoured California, 87½; 25,000 lbs Spring do, 30; 10 bales Fall do, 20@22; 25,000 lbs XX Ohio, 62½; 42,000 lbs Texas, 36@40; 5 bales English Nolls, 57; and 30,000 lbs Texas, on private terms.

BOSTON—The *Shipping List* says: There has been a steady demand for Domestic Wool; manufacturers have purchased quite freely during the week, but in prices there is no improvement to notice. Buyers, however, have been more numerous than for several weeks, including some of our oldest manufacturers and shrewdest buyers, and there is still a very confident feeling that prices must touch the turning point, although there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. Our stock of Fleece Wool is very light, and supplies from the interior come forward slowly. There is now no disposition to press sales unless full current rates are realized, and the tone of the market is firm at the low price now current. Manufacturers, however, purchase cautiously, and, with the prospect of a tight money market for some months to come, are not disposed to carry large stocks. Speculators are also afraid to operate, while large stocks of Wool are still held in the interior, and large stocks of California and Cape are in the hands of a few holders on the seaboard. Large holders, in fact, control the market, and some dealers, whose assortments are broken and comparatively light, hesitate to purchase even when admitting that present prices are low. Included in the transactions of the week are round lots of choice Ohio at 60 cts. Michican and Wisconsin 54@55, and California Spring 40@40 cents is, however, difficult to realize for good Spring Californias, and for the bulk of this description, on the market not over 30@35 cents could be realized. Pulled Wools remain without improvement, very good super selling from 50 to 55 cents. The transactions of the week include 925,000 lbs. Domestic, and 175,000 lbs. Foreign—in all 1,100,000 lbs. Besides the above about 100,000 lbs. damaged Fleece have been sold at 27@30 cents.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 24—5 P. M.—Consols, money 92¼@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91½; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 87¾; new 5's 88¾. Erie 40¾. The bullion in the Bank of England is £382,000. Tallow 46s 6d. Linseed oil 34s 5d@35s.

PARIS, October 24.—Rentes 52f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, October 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10⅝d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 4,000; Orleans Oct. 10⅝d. California white wheat, average 12s 10d; red spring 11s 3d@12s 2d; red winter 11s 0d. Flour 30s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Lard 39s. Cheese 63s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do 36s 6d. Spirits petroleum 16½d.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 24.—Cattle: receipts to-day 782, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,593, or 329 cars, against 392 last week; market more lively than yesterday, without any material alteration in prices; about 1,400 disposed of; sales of 254 Illinois steers, average 1,286@1,377 lbs, at $6.12½@6.25; 274 Indiana steers, average 1,106@1,436, at $4.50@6.37½; 305 Ohio steers, average 1,036@1,484, at $4.50@6.37½; 91 Missouri steers, average 1,139, at $5.50@5.75; Michigan steers, average 988@1,056, at $4.50@4.80; 121 Texas steers, average 982@1,081, at $3.70@4.30; 10 Kentucky steers, average 1,030, at $4.75; 14 State oxen, average 1,672, at $6.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to day 6,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,800, against 18,800 last week; market active at yesterday's prices, with a weakening tendency; sales of 557 Canada lambs, averaging 62 to 77 lbs, at $5.75@6.75; 76 Canada sheep, averaging 104 to 125 lbs, at $5.50; 380 Ohio sheep, averaging 85 to 90 lbs, at $5; 714 Michigan sheep, averaging 77 to 88 lbs, at $4.75@5. Hogs: receipts to day 9,100, making the total supply for the week thus far 34,100, against 30,100 last week; market at a dead lock this morning, buyers and sellers standing apart 25c per cwt; purchases could have been made at $4.50 at yesterday's prices, but no offers made over $4.25; pens and shutes full to overflowing of hogs; full ten thousand on the market for sale; no sales to record.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Beeves: receipts 84 cars, or 1,500, making 2,200 since Monday, against 3,500 same time last week; butchers were indisposed to operate to any extent, and excepting 35 car loads of Texans which were sold at 7¼@8¼c per pound, there were but few sales, and native steers were extremely dull at 7½@7¾c per lb, the rainy weather and epidemic among horses very materially affecting the market. Sheep and lambs: the arrivals to-day were 2,775, making 10,524 since Monday, against 8,752 for the same time last week; the pens are full of stock and the meat market is glutted with mutton; a few good sheep were sold at 6¾@6¾c per lb, and good to prime lambs at 7¾@8¼c, but not one-half of the offerings could be sold, and the pens could not be cleared out at 4¾@7c per lb for sheep, and 6@8c for lambs. Hogs: to-day's receipts were 97 cars or 9,850 hogs, making 29,800 since Monday, against 18,100 same time last week; as dealers express it, the bottom has dropped out of the market. A few live hogs were sold at 5c per lb., and 4¾@5¼c were the nominal quotations.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Cotton: demand light and lower; middling upland 19¼c. Flour in buyers' favor; limited export demand; superfine Western and State $5.00@5.40; extra Ohio $7.00@9.55; St. Louis $9.35@11. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c. Wheat heavy and lower; holders generally more disposed to realize; No. 3 spring Chicago $1.42@1.43; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.56; amber Indiana $1.68; white Michigan $1.80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; very moderate export demand; firmness of freights and checks export inquiry; steamer western mixed 64c; sail 64¾@65c; yellow western 65@67c. Oats: moderate request; new 44@47; new white 48@52c; black western 42@44c. Eggs, hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14¾@18¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c; Porto Rico 9@10c. Rice firm at 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum: crude 14@14½c; refined 24¾c. Turpentine quiet at 64c. Pork firmer; mess $15,50@15,65. Beef dull; mess $4,00@8,00; extra $8,50@16,00. Hams firm at 25½@27c; tierce inactive. Cut meats steady; shoulders 7c; middles firm; long clear, November, 8¼c; bellies, 8¾@9c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8¼c; kettle, 9c. Butter steady; western, 16@16c. Cheese unchanged at 11@13¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 24.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 18¾@19c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; red $1,50@1,55; white $1,68@1,72. Corn dull and drooping; 39@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 68@70c. Barley dull and unchanged. Oats steady; moderate demand; 29@30c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Pork firm; fair demand; sales of city at $14,50. Lard: demand good at full prices; summer 7¾c; steam 7¾c; kettle 8¼c. Bulk meats dull and declined for shoulders; sales at 5½c; clear 9c for ice cured. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 10¾@11c; clear 11¾c. hams, sugar cured, 17¼@19c for summer and winter. Hogs firm; fair demand; $4,20@4,45. Whisky firm; sales at 93@93½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Flour dull; weekly shippers not buying; limited local demand. Wheat lower; closing heavy; $1,08¼ cash, or seller October; $1,06¾@1,06¾ seller November; No. 1 $1,15; No. 2 96c. Corn dull; 30¼c cash; 31@31½c seller November. Oats dull; 20¼@21c. Rye quiet and firm; 50¾@51c. Barley steady; 63c cash; 61c seller November; No. 3 47@48c. Provisions steady. Pork firmer; sales at $12,87½ seller December; $13 seller March. Lard dull and easy at 7¼@7½c; nominal 7¾c seller December. Sugar cured hams steady and unchanged. Green meats quiet; nominally unchanged. Dry salted quiet; shoulders nominally 4¾c; boxed December and January delivery. Whisky strong at 88¼@89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The inclement weather and Hebrew holidays have combined to render business very dull to-day in all branches. The market continues strong and regular on all cotton fabrics, but some kinds of woolen goods are weaker. Foreign goods are also very dull. Black silks of better qualities are in very good request at firm prices.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,75; treble $7,50@8,75; family 9,25@9,50. Pork held firmly at $16,50. Sugar: new inferior 6¾c. Molasses: new prime 78@82c; strictly prime to choice 83@90c. Potatoes $2,85@2,95. Onions $2,50. Apples $1,50@2,00 per bbl. Butter: western 22@24c; Goshen 32@35c. Cheese: good supply of western at 15@16c. New pork $18@19. Cotton quiet and ½c lower; sales of 2,800 bales; good ordinary 17¾@18c; low middlings 18¼@18½c; middling Orleans 19¼c; receipts 8,049 bales; exports to New York 1,426; stock 92,684.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Flour dull; superfine $4,50@5,25. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana red $1,68@1,71; amber $1,77@1,85. Rye steady; 78@80c. Corn active; yellow 64@66c; mixed western 63@64c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: crude 18¾c; refined 26¼. October and November. Whisky unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1,70; No. 1 do $1,60; No. 2 do $1,40@1,40¾; No. 1 red $1,50; No. 2 do $1,40¾. Corn firm; high mixed 40@40¼c; white 44c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 33¼c; No. 2 28½c; Michigan 32¾c. Pork and lard firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,18; No 2 do $1,09¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31¾c. Oats dull and declined; No 2 23c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 53c. Barley dull and unchanged; fall No 2 65c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 24.—Flour steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter spot $1,42; No. 1 do $1,54. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 46@47c: fresh receipts of low and high mixed No. 1 33c. Petroleum: refined standard white, car lots, 24c; small 26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—Flour firm; western superfine $5,50@6,50. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Oats quiet; western mixed 41@43c. Corn dull; mixed western 63c. Rye firm at 80@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; sales at 93½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., Oct. 24.—1 car lumber, S P M Co; 2 do do, B; Schmidt; 1 car do, Heath & S; 6 do do, Geo W Bitner; 50 bbls peas, 3 do eggs, 24 do, beans, Voigt M & Co; 50 bbls peas, 3 do eggs, 2 do beans, Voigt M & Co; 50 bbls peas, 3 do eggs, 24 do, beans, onions, Aiken W & P; 1 car coal oil bbls, Lockhart & F; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 20 car g stone, F Alden; 10 bbls 1 peas, Watt L & Co; 1 car clay, Hussey W & Co; 1 car oil bbls, R D Moore; 16 bbls vinegar, 2 crates grapes, Vangorder & S; 54 sks oats, 5 sks beans, P Duff & Son; 3 tubs cheese, 7 bbls beans, 1 bbl eggs, Head C & Co; 9 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 3 bbls eggs, H J Schaefer; 1 car oil bbls, Lockhart & F; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 20 car g stone, F Alden; 10 bbls 1 peas, Watt L & Co; 1 car clay, Hussey W & Co; 1 car oil bbls, R D Moore; 16 bbls vinegar, 2 crates grapes, Vangorder & S; 54 sks oats, 5 sks beans, P Duff & Son; 3 tubs cheese, 7 bbls beans, 1 bbl eggs, Head C & Co; 9 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 3 bbls eggs, H J Schaefer; 1 car oil bbls, Lockhart & Graff H & Co; 134 bbls apples, J J Pettit; 53 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 193 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 53 casks vinegar, Dilworth Bro; 82 bdls paper, Pitts P Mfg Co; 15 kgs p barley, J C Jenkins; 5 do do, J Porterfield & Co; 10 bbls ale, H Darlington, 17 sks potatoes, J Kennedy; 35 p kegs a butter, J B Canfield; 4 bbls tallow, W Fiscus & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 24—12 pkgs tobacco, A Wilson; 1 car lumber, Barker & B; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 10 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 2 bgs feathers, Cameron & W; 1 car feed, Isaac Hippey; 1 do do, W C Brown & Co; 1 do do, R Knox & Son; 1 do lumber, Douglas & H; 5 bdls c bars, H T Price & Son; 16 pkgs tobacco, R W Jenkinson, 12 do, Geo Ossman; 1 car 2 2; 25,000 lbs XX Ohio, 62½; 42,000 lbs Texas, 36@40; 5 bales English Nolls, 57; and 30,000 lbs Texas, on private terms.

BOSTON—The *Shipping List* says: There has been a steady demand for Domestic Wool; manufacturers have purchased quite freely during the week, but in prices there is no improvement to notice. Buyers, however, have been more numerous than for several weeks, including some of our oldest manufacturers and shrewdest buyers, and there is still a very confident feeling that prices must touch the turning point, although there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. Our stock of Fleece Wool is very light, and supplies from the interior come forward slowly. There is now no disposition to press sales unless full current rates are realized, and the tone of the market is firm at the low price now current. Manufacturers, however, purchase cautiously, and, with the prospect of a tight money market for some months to come, are not disposed to carry large stocks. Speculators are also afraid to operate, while large stocks of Wool are still held in the interior, and large stocks of California and Cape are in the hands of a few holders on the seaboard. Large holders, in fact, control the market, and some dealers, whose assortments are broken and comparatively light, hesitate to purchase even when admitting that present prices are low. Included in the transactions of the week are round lots of choice Ohio at 60 cts. Michican and Wisconsin 54@55, and California Spring 40@40 cents is, however, difficult to realize for good Spring Californias, and for the bulk of this description, on the market not over 30@35 cents could be realized. Pulled Wools remain without improvement, very good super selling from 50 to 55 cents. The transactions of the week include 925,000 lbs. Domestic, and 175,000 lbs. Foreign—in all 1,100,000 lbs. Besides the above about 100,000 lbs. damaged Fleece have

HOME NEWS.

I. O. of W. B.—Frederick Reet, who belongs to the Independent Order of Wife Beaters, was before Mayor Callow yesterday and fined $50 and costs.

Letters Held for Postage, Oct., 25.—E. C. Byers, Belle Vernon, Pa.; 3; J. H. Can, Jamestown, Pa., 3; Miss Hulena Malbatten, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1; Miss Flora Hanna, Morrison, Illinois, 2.

Runaway.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock two men in a wagon while driving up Ohio street in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, tried to pass another vehicle and struck a fire plug, which smashed the buggy and threw them both out. The men fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises.

Bail Surrended.

Wm. Henry yesterday surrendered his bail in the case of J. McCready, charged with forgery. McCready has been in jail several weeks on a charge of false pretences, which was preferred, after the one for forgery had been made.

A Misapprehension.

Thomas Smith, who from frequently imbibing, reached a delightfully insensible state of *mind*, last evening took a seat upon a dry goods box on Wylie street and abandoned himself to a gentle slumber. His nodding head changed the balance of affairs and he came down upon the pavement with a heavy thud. He called lustily for the police and when an officer reported, inquired anxiously for the man who knocked him down. He was immediately arrested and locked up, and this morning will likely want to make a charge of assault and battery against somebody.

A Mysterous Box.

Tuesday morning about seven o'clock, an express wagon stopped at the residence of James B. Hill, No. 2 Stoddard alley, Allegheny, and left a box there. It had the initials "J. L." in common tacks and Mr. Hill did not know what to do with it. Last evening he broke the box and found that it contained a quantity of clothing. He then notified the Chief of Police and had it removed to the Mayor's office where the box was more closely examined and found to contain about $100 worth of clothing. In it were a number of letters addressed to John Lewis.

The Continental.

This well known and popular restaurant which has been closed for several days owing to the sudden death of the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Holtzheimer, will be re-opened to-morrow, as usual. The establishment hereafter will be under the control of Mrs. Holtzheimer, who has placed Mr. Charles Gross at the head of the business management. Charlie has had long experience in this department and is every way qualified for the position. It will be the aim of the new management to maintain the high character of the Continental and we doubt not in the future as in the past it will continue to be the favorite restaurant of the city.

The Hartranft Ball.

Messrs. Editors Gazette: The *Post* of yesterday acknowledges the receipt of "an illuminated ticket for the Grand Due Bull Fun" which is to come off at City Hall next month, and says they will be there to see the feast of the "soles" and the flow of the "soles." What a piece of presumption! The *Post* had not, and will not receive a ticket to the feast. In the first place, there have been no tickets issued as yet; and, in the second place, the gentlemen who have it in charge, expect to conduct it without any interference of the "gosling" or of its "imps." The "young goslings" of the Hartranft party, they call them, are gentlemen who select their company, and well take special pains that no "deserter" be allowed in the Hall. H. Y.

Second Ward Politically.

An adjourned meeting of the Second ward Republicans was held at the school house, on Thursday evening, agreeably to adjournment.

J. G. Barr was called to the Chair, and John J. Case chosen as Secretary.

Report of Committee of *three*, to select twenty as Black Committee, reported as follows:

Wm. Wilson, Chairman, Capt. Louis Hagar, John Hammill, R. H. Thompson, David Shaw, Wm. J. Cask y, Charles Palmer, J. J. Case, R. H. McCormick, Capt. J. W. Gill, J. G. Barr, (Central), Thomas H. Phelps, C. E. Milliken, Benjamin Darlington, Morton, John F. Hunter, Robert McCutcheon, A. W. Hawkins, George A. Woods, D. W. C. Carroll, J. S. M. Young H. S. Scrimshia.

Block books were in readiness and handed to persons appointed who were present. Those who were not present will receive them from Mr. James Barker.

Vigilance and Block Committees will meet at the school house on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Police Officer Assaulted.

About four o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Coulson observed a man by the name of Edwenoth streets making off with four cans of oysters. He was arrested and acknowledged he had stolen them. The Lieutenant started with him for the station house, when the prisoner suddenly drew from his pocket a long stocking with a heavy stone tied in the toe thereof, and with this weapon struck the officer a heavy blow over the head, felling him to the earth. He was about to strike again, but Coulson succeeded in seizing the stocking leg in his teeth, and eventually he rolled his assailant into the gutter, and disarmed him. Then he conveyed his prisoner, who no longer resisted, to the lockup. There the man gave his name as Charles Norton, but on a hearing he stated that his real name was Charles Mason. Lieut. Coulson made information against Mason for feonious assault and battery, and a hearing was had. Mason protested the utmost sorrow for what he had done, and said that he had been working on the railroad, and there men had "gone through him." To have revenge on him he had used the savage instrument he used. This explanation did not benefit him much, and for this reason he was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

Temperance Lecture.

As previously announced, Mrs. Hill, formerly of Harrisburg, Pa., gave a temperance lecture in the M. E. Church, Mt. Washington, last evening, under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance, to a crowded house.

After devotional exercise, and the ordinary business of the society were concluded, the President, Mr. A. F. Foster, introduced the lecturess.

Mrs. Hill commenced her discourse by alluding to the all important work, and the feeling and action for humanity, which prompted so many to take an active part in this great reform. The noblest intellects have been swept from our midst, and over sixty thousand persons goes to a drunkard's grave yearly in our State from the effects of this evil monster. If those who have thus died could rise from their graves, and declare unto us the importance of this work we might then, as a people, be convinced of the truth. She also stated the nature of the use of our liquor law, and the way in which it was conducted, and above all other modern reforms she urged the necessity of woman taking an active part in this (her own man) is the one who suffers most keenly the effects of the traffic and duty demands her influence. The lecturer at intervals of her remarks received hearty applause.

Rev. J. Dermit entertained the audience by relating an incident which came under his notice in Ohio, during the last week, of a victim to alcohol, which was terrible in all its bearings.

Quite a number of additional names were added to the constitution. The society now numbers upwards of one hundred. The meeting adjourned with prayer by Rev. P. S. Jennings.

A LIVELY ROW.

Two Brothers Seriously Injured.

Last night Thomas and Michael Devine, two brothers, who are employed up the Monongahela river, attended a dance at a house on Third avenue, and about ope o'clock visited an oyster saloon, which is a sort of concert establishment and dance house on Fourth avenue, near Market. Thomas remarked mildly that they had seen a little dance than that where they had been, and immediately was struck on the head with a pop bottle. Blows followed rapidly and both brothers were badly bruised, their heads being full of gashes. Michael was taken to McClarran's drug store, Fifth and Smithfield street, and Thomas was attended by Dr. Donnelly.

PALACE STOCK CAR COMPANY.

Attachment Issued at the instance of Zadock Street, the well known railroad man, of Salem, Ohio, yesterday applied for an attachment in the Court of Common Pleas against John W. Street Palace Stock Car Company. The plaintiff alleged in his affidavit that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $1,012 50 with interest from the first day of April, 1872; said sum having been loaned and paid out to sundry persons for the use of defendant, who is now about to remove his property out of the reach of the jurisdiction of the court in which the attachment is applied for. The affidavit also alleged that defendant is about to assign, dispose of and remove his property with intent to defraud his creditors and this plaintiff.

JUSTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Prosecutor and Defendant Roth Held for Trial.

The South side has recently been the scene of some most extraordinary dispensing of justice. It appears that Bridget Burns called at the office of a justice of the peace in St. Clair borough and instituted legal proceedings against Margaret McClafferty. She alleged that Margaret had made a variety of charges against her reputation as a respectable wife, and infurlated her husband about it. The estate justice entered the charge upon the docket as "Disturbance of the peace between man and wife," and held the defendant to answer at the present term of Court, and the prosecutrix to answer the first Monday of November. The Westchester justice of the peace should come out this way and take lessons.

A HOME PARADE.

A Torchlight Demonstration in the Upper Wards.—A Good Display.

Last evening a part of the First Battalion, Grant and Wilson marching clubs turned out in parade, in the upper portion of the city and furnished sound entertainment for the residents in that portion of the town. The clubs participating in the turnout were, the Sixth ward club, Capt. Lisderman, the Seventh ward club, Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, and the Eighth ward club, Capt. Jacob Ecker. The whole being under the general command of Col. Kilgore. The procession formed at the Franklin street school house, and was accompanied by the Union Cornet Band, and Heflick's Drum Corps. The route embraced a majority of the prominent thoroughfares in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards. Many of the houses along the line were illuminated, and the display of torches was very fine. The clubs made a good display and received hearty cheers and other demonstrations of appreciation from every quarter. For a local ward parade it was one of the best we have had during the campaign.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

The Common Council in Session—The Equalization Ordinance Again—Fighting Over Legal Points—An Array of Objections—The Ordinance Finally Passed on First Reading—The Matter to be Tackled Again To-day.

Yesterday afternoon, October 24, 1872, pursuant to notice, a special meeting of Common Council was held in their Chamber, Municipal Hall.

COMMON COUNCIL.

R. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President.
H. McMASTER.....Clerk.

There was a goodly gathering of the members of the body at a quarter past two o'clock, and President Oliver called the meeting to order, the following members answering to roll call: Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Barr, Barker, Baum, Bindley, Cameron, Campbell, Cohen, Dickson, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Liebler, Mattern, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, John Moore, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Spreyer, Verner, Williams and President Oliver.

A STORM BREWING.

Immediately at the close of the roll call, Mr. W. B. Negley arose with a paper in his hand and was about to read, when,

The Chair asked permission to state the object of the meeting: It had been called for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for the equalization of taxes, which had been passed in the Select Council, and which now awaited Common Council's action. That was the business before them.

Mr. W. B. Negley—Before we proceed I wish to make a statement which has been made by me under oath, and I will—

Mr. McCandless—I rise to a point of order. What is the gentleman speaking on. Let him state his objection, or point of order. We are here to consider this equalization ordinance, and that is the only matter before us.

Mr. Negley—That's just where I object. There is no meeting of Council to-day. This gathering here is illegal. The—

President Oliver—If that is the gentleman's point of order, so far as Council is concerned the chair can decide that.

Mr. McCandless—That's so. If he raises that point, let the chair decide.

Mr. Negley—Well I do raise that point and I think I've a right to state my reasons. This meeting has not been regularly and legally called. We don't transact any business legally. I only refer the members to rule second, which requires that a call for a meeting must be in writing, signed by one-third of the members, entered upon the minutes, and ordered by the Presidents of Common Council. Now—

Mr. Gazzam—Well, I object to tals. If this meeting is not legal and we can't transact business, what right has the gentleman to bring up anything?

Mr. Negley—I have a right to object and to explain.

Mr. Arthurs—According to our rules the reading of the minutes is the first thing in order after roll call. I call for the reading.

Mr. Negley—That would be the order if this was a legal meeting, but I contend it is not such. I argue that we must first decide upon the legality of the meeting, and my statement is in order just here.

President Oliver—If the gentleman will clearly state his point the Chair will make a decision.

Mr. Negley—I will do that. I say this meeting is illegal because it has not been called according to rules. And I further say that if the members will listen to me a moment I think they'll think with me that this ordinance should not now be passed. It contains an unconstitutional provision—

Mr. Fulton—I object. The gentleman in making his point of order has no right to discuss the merits of the ordinance.

Mr. Negley—I do not wish to do that. I wish to make my point and to submit my reasons therefor. I have them in this paper (holding up half a dozen pages of foolscap) but if the Council will direct them to be filed and spread upon the minutes I will not read them in full now.

The paper was handed to the Clerk and ordered to be recorded. It was follows:

MR. NEGLEY'S STATEMENT.

Allegheny County, ss:

I, William B. Negley, member of Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on my solemn oath, make the following statement:

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, having heard a rumor that a meeting of Common Councils had been called for Thursday, the 24th instant, I called at the office of the City Clerk to attend a committee meeting, and while there, asked E. S. Morrow, Esq., the Clerk of the Select Council, if he had heard of such a meeting. He replied that Mr. Oliver had sent him a message by a young man and also by Wm. J. McCarthy, to call such a meeting the evening before, and that in pursuance thereof he had directed Captain Cooper, the messenger, to prepare and serve notices for such meeting. I asked Mr. Morrow if the message or messages from Mr. Oliver were in writing, and where was his authority for calling such a meeting. To which he made reply that the orders of the messages were in writing and that the verbal messages were his only authority for the directions given by him to the messenger above stated.

On Wednesday at 12 noon I met Hugh McMaster, clerk of the Common Council, of the city of Pittsburgh, and asked him if any order had been issued in his books for any meeting of Councils to-day. To which he replied no! I asked him if he had called any such meeting? He replied no! I asked him if he knew of any such meeting? He replied yes! and also stated Mr. Oliver had met him on the street and said there would be a meeting on Thursday. And he also stated that he had received a notice from Captain Cooper, the messenger, of a meeting for Thursday. And that further than this, he knew nothing about it, save that he believed it was for the purpose of putting through the equalization ordinance.

On the same day at or about noon I also met Captain Cooper, the messenger, who, in reply to inquiries, that he had made out the notices and had been serving them in pursuance of the directions given him on last Monday evening by Mr. McConway's motion in Council.

On the same day, at or about two o'clock, Wednesday, the 23d inst., I visited the office of E. S. Morrow for the purpose of getting at the bottom of this mysterious call for a special meeting of Councils, and again asked him for his authority directing the messenger to notify members of this meeting, when he replied, that when he called in the morning the messenger he had no authority whatever, save the verbal message before mentioned; but that he had this morning (October 23, 1872,) received this paper by a message from Mr. Oliver. Mr. Morrow handed me the paper for perusal, and is the same produced by Mr. Morrow in Council.

In this paper there are no directions whatever to the clerk of the Common Council to call a meeting thereof. Clerk Morrow, in reply to my inquiry, also stated that no entry or notice whatever had as yet been made on the Minute Book of the Common Council.

This paper, which purports to be a call, is signed by twenty-two persons, including the name of D. L. Fleming, who, by his own recent act, has, as I am informed and verily believe, been under a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, expelled himself from Councils as a member thereof, in becoming one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, one of the daily printers, having a contract with the city to do the city printing, in Englelish for 1872, and that by reason of his becoming one of said editors and proprietors in said paper prior to the supposed call, he from that moment was and is prohibited from further meeting with Councils under Section 27 of the Consolidation Act, approved April 6th, 1867, page 37, City Code, which, among other things, says: "Nor shall any such member be interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract or job for work or services to be performed for the corporation;" and the decision of said Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. S. Allen *et al.*, members of Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

This morning I called in the office of the Clerk of Select Councils, and upon inquiry I found that he (Mr. Morrow) had entered the supposed call, above mentioned, on the minutes of the Common Council yesterday evening.

W. B. Negley.

Sworn to and subscribed this 24th October, A. D. 1872.

E. S. Morrow, Alderman.

MR. NEGLEY'S PROTEST.

I, William B. Negley, the foregoing affiant, appear for the purpose of protesting, and protesting, say: That this meeting of Councils is illegal and void; not being a stated meeting, nor has any notice been called in accordance with Section 2d of Rule 1, of the rules of order of this Council. Neither was such section of said rule complied with in any particular.

I further protest and say, That no special meeting of Councils can be called without full compliance with said rule, and due and timely notice as required by law.

I further protest and say, That under the laws governing the city of Pittsburgh, there can be no legal meeting of one branch of the city Councils, without both branches having been called to meet at the same time.

I further protest and say, That when said alledged call was made, there was not then, nor is there now, any ordinance for equalizing taxes pending in this Council; and if any such has been prepared by the other branch, no communication thereof was made to this Council, as required by Section 1st of Rule 3, of the rules of order of this Council.

W. B. Negley.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872.

Mr. Negley closed by reading the protest at the end of the paper, and then repeated his point of order, that as the meeting was illegal, they could do nothing.

RULING OF THE CHAIR.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, for the following reasons: Rule 1st, section 2d, reads "that special meetings shall be called by the Presidents or one-third of all the members" I rule that it was called by one-third of all the members. It also provides that such order shall be in writing; it was in writing; that it shall specify the purpose for which called; it did so specify, that it should be signed by the parties ordering the call; it was so signed; and that it be entered by the Clerks upon their respective minutes, and it was so entered by the Clerk of Common Council. The Chair further held that the notice of the meeting came from the City Clerk through the messenger, and was therefore legally served, as the City Clerk was really official Clerk to both branches of Councils. "Therefore, gentlemen," said President Oliver, "as a quorum is here, we are ready for business—ready to consider the ordinance for which special purpose we have been called together."

Mr. Negley—I have another objection to make. It is made in that paper which I did not read, and I wish to call your attention to it. The call has not been signed by the full number of members necessary. There aretwe nty-two and one of them is Mr. D. L. Fleming, of the Seventh ward. I make the point against this gentleman that he is a member of the Gazette Firm, which is one of our official papers, and therefore I make the allegation that he cannot legally hold his seat here or be in interested in a contract with us to do the city printing. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in reference to such a case, and if applied here it would exclude the gentleman from the Seventh ward.

President Oliver—The Chair must rule that point not well taken, because, Mr. Fleming is a member of this body. He has been voting and having a voice in our transactions, and no objection has heretofore been made; he is on our roll, we recognize him as a member and the Chair has no official knowledge of his being a member of the Gazette firm. He is a member until objection is made, and if found illegally holding his seat—if must be formally and legally declared vacant before he can be deprived of the privileges of membership. No objection had been made when he signed this call and it is not in order now.

Then again, even if Mr. Fleming was not a member the call has been properly signed. The Chair has signed it, and that makes twenty-three in all—or excluding Mr. Fleming, 22 in all. The Chair therefore decides the point of order not well taken. The Clerk will proceed to read the minutes.

Mr. Cohen moved to suspend the reading, which was carried.

The clerk then read the official call for the meeting as recorded on the minutes.

HUNTING UP THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Semple offered a resolution directing the clerk of the Select Council to furnish Common Council with the ordinance of equalization as passed in the Select branch.

Mr. Negley—I object. The Select Council is not in session, and we can't hunt up the clerk and direct him to bring in their papers. We have nothing before us in the shape of an ordinance. We can go back and discuss the Act of Assembly in reference to equalization, but we can't call in an ordinance in that way. We can, of course, get in any paper, but is that the legal way? I contend not. We can't ask for a paper unless Select Council is in session.

Mr. McCandless thought they could ask for any paper they desired, and it must be brought in, and the action would be legal.

The resolution was then adopted.

ORDINANCE READ ONCE

City Clerk Morrow accordingly was brought in and presented the ordinance, which was read by its title by the Chair.

Mr. McCandless moved that it be read once.

Mr. Negley offered a resolution to postpone action until after November 8th, when the South Side members would be admitted.

The Chair decided that the resolution was not in order until the motion of Mr. McCandless', to read the ordinance, was disposed of.

Mr. Negley—I raise the point of order there that it does not require a motion to read this—every ordinance must be read without a motion.

The Chair—Your point is well taken, and the business before the Council is to read the ordinance, which I will now do unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Negley—That's just what my resolution contemplates. I want you to pospone. But I don't care. I'll give way.

The Chair then read the ordinance, and the endorsement of Select Council.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Negley again presented his resolution to postpone, and supported it in an argument of some length, based on the following reasons:

1st. That the Act of May 10, 1871, provides that the boroughs named therein should become a part of the city, on the 1st day of January, after the election of Councilmen; that the act of Consolidation with the Southside passed April 2, 1872, was made a part of the former act, and provided that the Southside Members of Councils were included—should not have jurisdiction over the territory annexed—the Southside—"until after the Members of Council, elected in October shall be entitled to take their seats."

2d. The ordinance was radically unconstitutional because it proposed to allow the people to elect a Board of Revision,—Councils could not delegate such power as they did not possess it themselves, without authority by the Enabling act of Assembly.

3d. Section 1 provided that Councils by themselves their proper offices, or agents shall have power to equalize. Section 3 said that a Board of Revision should be formed, consisting of one member from each ward at an election to be provided by ordinance of Councils. This meant an election by Councils, not by the people.

Mr. McCandless hoped the resolution would not pass. The whole matter had been delayed too long already. The question of constitutionality he think with me that this ordinance should not now be passed. It contains an unconstitutional provision—

Mr. Fulton—I object. The gentleman in making his point of order has no right to discuss the merits of the ordinance.

Mr. Negley—I do not wish to do that. I wish to make my point and to submit my reasons therefor. I have them in this paper (holding up half a dozen pages of foolscap) but if the Council will direct them to be filed and spread upon the minutes I will not read them in full now.

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Mr. Negley closed by reading the protest at the end of the paper, and then repeated his point of order, that as the meeting was illegal, they could do nothing.

RULING OF THE CHAIR.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, for the following reasons: Rule 1st, section 2d, reads "that special meetings shall be called by the Presidents or one-third of all the members" I rule that it was called by one-third of all the members. It also provides that such order shall be in writing; it was in writing; that it shall specify the purpose for which called; it did so specify, that it should be signed by the parties ordering the call; it was so signed; and that it be entered by the Clerks upon their respective minutes, and it was so entered by the Clerk of Common Council. The Chair further held that the notice of the meeting came from the City Clerk through the messenger, and was therefore legally served, as the City Clerk was really official Clerk to both branches of Councils. "Therefore, gentlemen," said President Oliver, "as a quorum is here, we are ready for business—ready to consider the ordinance for which special purpose we have been called together."

Mr. Negley—I have another objection to make. It is made in that paper which I did not read, and I wish to call your attention to it. The call has not been signed by the full number of members necessary. There aretwe nty-two and one of them is Mr. D. L. Fleming, of the Seventh ward. I make the point against this gentleman that he is a member of the Gazette Firm, which is one of our official papers, and therefore I make the allegation that he cannot legally hold his seat here or be in interested in a contract with us to do the city printing. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in reference to such a case, and if applied here it would exclude the gentleman from the Seventh ward.

President Oliver—The Chair must rule that point not well taken, because, Mr. Fleming is a member of this body. He has been voting and having a voice in our transactions, and no objection has heretofore been made; he is on our roll, we recognize him as a member and the Chair has no official knowledge of his being a member of the Gazette firm. He is a member until objection is made, and if found illegally holding his seat—if must be formally and legally declared vacant before he can be deprived of the privileges of membership. No objection had been made when he signed this call and it is not in order now.

Then again, even if Mr. Fleming was not a member the call has been properly signed. The Chair has signed it, and that makes twenty-three in all—or excluding Mr. Fleming, 22 in all. The Chair therefore decides the point of order not well taken. The Clerk will proceed to read the minutes.

Mr. Cohen moved to suspend the reading, which was carried.

The clerk then read the official call for the meeting as recorded on the minutes.

HUNTING UP THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Semple offered a resolution directing the clerk of the Select Council to furnish Common Council with the ordinance of equalization as passed in the Select branch.

Mr. Negley—I object. The Select Council is not in session, and we can't hunt up the clerk and direct him to bring in their papers. We have nothing before us in the shape of an ordinance. We can go back and discuss the Act of Assembly in reference to equalization, but we can't call in an ordinance in that way. We can, of course, get in any paper, but is that the legal way? I contend not. We can't ask for a paper unless Select Council is in session.

Mr. McCandless thought they could ask for any paper they desired, and it must be brought in, and the action would be legal.

The resolution was then adopted.

ORDINANCE READ ONCE

City Clerk Morrow accordingly was brought in and presented the ordinance, which was read by its title by the Chair.

Mr. McCandless moved that it be read once.

Mr. Negley offered a resolution to postpone action until after November 8th, when the South Side members would be admitted.

The Chair decided that the resolution was not in order until the motion of Mr. McCandless', to read the ordinance, was disposed of.

Mr. Negley—I raise the point of order there that it does not require a motion to read this—every ordinance must be read without a motion.

The Chair—Your point is well taken, and the business before the Council is to read the ordinance, which I will now do unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Negley—That's just what my resolution contemplates. I want you to pospone. But I don't care. I'll give way.

The Chair then read the ordinance, and the endorsement of Select Council.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Negley again presented his resolution to postpone, and supported it in an argument of some length, based on the following reasons:

1st. That the Act of May 10, 1871, provides that the boroughs named therein should become a part of the city, on the 1st day of January, after the election of Councilmen; that the act of Consolidation with the Southside passed April 2, 1872, was made a part of the former act, and provided that the Southside Members of Councils were included—should not have jurisdiction over the territory annexed—the Southside—"until after the Members of Council, elected in October shall be entitled to take their seats."

2d. The ordinance was radically unconstitutional because it proposed to allow the people to elect a Board of Revision,—Councils could not delegate such power as they did not possess it themselves, without authority by the Enabling act of Assembly.

3d. Section 1 provided that Councils by themselves their proper offices, or agents shall have power to equalize. Section 3 said that a Board of Revision should be formed, consisting of one member from each ward at an election to be provided by ordinance of Councils. This meant an election by Councils, not by the people.

Mr. McCandless hoped the resolution would not pass. The whole matter had been delayed too long already. The question of constitutionality he think with me that this ordinance should not now be passed. It contains an unconstitutional provision—

Mr. Fulton—I object. The gentleman in making his point of order has no right to discuss the merits of the ordinance.

Mr. Negley—I do not wish to do that. I wish to make my point and to submit my reasons therefor. I have them in this paper (holding up half a dozen pages of foolscap) but if the Council will direct them to be filed and spread upon the minutes I will not read them in full now.

The paper was handed to the Clerk and ordered to be recorded. It was follows:

MR. NEGLEY'S STATEMENE.

Allegheny County, ss:

I, William B. Negley, member of Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on my solemn oath, make the following statement:

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, having heard a rumor that a meeting of Common Councils had been called for Thursday, the 24th instant, I called at the office of the City Clerk to attend a committee meeting, and while there, asked E. S. Morrow, Esq., the Clerk of the Select Council, if he had heard of such a meeting. He replied that Mr. Oliver had sent him a message by a young man and also by Wm. J. McCarthy, to call such a meeting the evening before, and that in pursuance thereof he had directed Captain Cooper, the messenger, to prepare and serve notices for such meeting. I asked Mr. Morrow if the message or messages from Mr. Oliver were in writing, and where was his authority for calling such a meeting. To which he made reply that the orders of the messages were in writing and that the verbal messages were his only authority for the directions given by him to the messenger above stated.

On Wednesday at 12 noon I met Hugh McMaster, clerk of the Common Council, of the city of Pittsburgh, and asked him if any order had been issued in his books for any meeting of Councils to-day. To which he replied no! I asked him if he had called any such meeting? He replied no! I asked him if he knew of any such meeting? He replied yes! and also stated Mr. Oliver had met him on the street and said there would be a meeting on Thursday. And he also stated that he had received a notice from Captain Cooper, the messenger, of a meeting for Thursday. And that further than this, he knew nothing about it, save that he believed it was for the purpose of putting through the equalization ordinance.

On the same day at or about noon I also met Captain Cooper, the messenger, who, in reply to inquiries, that he had made out the notices and had been serving them in pursuance of the directions given him on last Monday evening by Mr. McConway's motion in Council.

On the same day, at or about two o'clock, Wednesday, the 23d inst., I visited the office of E. S. Morrow for the purpose of getting at the bottom of this mysterious call for a special meeting of Councils, and again asked him for his authority directing the messenger to notify members of this meeting, when he replied, that when he called in the morning the messenger he had no authority whatever, save the verbal message before mentioned; but that he had this morning (October 23, 1872,) received this paper by a message from Mr. Oliver. Mr. Morrow handed me the paper for perusal, and is the same produced by Mr. Morrow in Council.

In this paper there are no directions whatever to the clerk of the Common Council to call a meeting thereof. Clerk Morrow, in reply to my inquiry, also stated that no entry or notice whatever had as yet been made on the Minute Book of the Common Council.

This paper, which purports to be a call, is signed by twenty-two persons, including the name of D. L. Fleming, who, by his own recent act, has, as I am informed and verily believe, been under a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, expelled himself from Councils as a member thereof, in becoming one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, one of the daily printers, having a contract with the city to do the city printing, in Englelish for 1872, and that by reason of his becoming one of said editors and proprietors in said paper prior to the supposed call, he from that moment was and is prohibited from further meeting with Councils under Section 27 of the Consolidation Act, approved April 6th, 1867, page 37, City Code, which, among other things, says: "Nor shall any such member be interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract or job for work or services to be performed for the corporation;" and the decision of said Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. S. Allen *et al.*, members of Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

This morning I called in the office of the Clerk of Select Councils, and upon inquiry I found that he (Mr. Morrow) had entered the supposed call, above mentioned, on the minutes of the Common Council yesterday evening.

W. B. Negley.

Sworn to and subscribed this 24th October, A. D. 1872.

E. S. Morrow, Alderman.

MR. NEGLEY'S PROTEST.

I, William B. Negley, the foregoing affiant, appear for the purpose of protesting, and protesting, say: That this meeting of Councils is illegal and void; not being a stated meeting, nor has any notice been called in accordance with Section 2d of Rule 1, of the rules of order of this Council. Neither was such section of said rule complied with in any particular.

I further protest and say, That no special meeting of Councils can be called without full compliance with said rule, and due and timely notice as required by law.

I further protest and say, That under the laws governing the city of Pittsburgh, there can be no legal meeting of one branch of the city Councils, without both branches having been called to meet at the same time.

I further protest and say, That when said alledged call was made, there was not then, nor is there now, any ordinance for equalizing taxes pending in this Council; and if any such has been prepared by the other branch, no communication thereof was made to this Council, as required by Section 1st of Rule 3, of the rules of order of this Council.

W. B. Negley.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872.

Mr. Negley closed by reading the protest at the end of the paper, and then repeated his point of order, that as the meeting was illegal, they could do nothing.

RULING OF THE CHAIR.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, for the following reasons: Rule 1st, section 2d, reads "that special meetings shall be called by the Presidents or one-third of all the members" I rule that it was called by one-third of all the members. It also provides that such order shall be in writing; it was in writing; that it shall specify the purpose for which called; it did so specify, that it should be signed by the parties ordering the call; it was so signed; and that it be entered by the Clerks upon their respective minutes, and it was so entered by the Clerk of Common Council. The Chair further held that the notice of the meeting came from the City Clerk through the messenger, and was therefore legally served, as the City Clerk was really official Clerk to both branches of Councils. "Therefore, gentlemen," said President Oliver, "as a quorum is here, we are ready for business—ready to consider the ordinance for which special purpose we have been called together."

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President Oliver—The Chair must rule that point not well taken, because, Mr. Fleming is a member of this body. He has been voting and having a voice in our transactions, and no objection

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Cases Argued in the Supreme Court—The Preliminary Injunction Against the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the District Court Dissolved —Trial List for To-day.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH EXCEPTING JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The following cases were argued yesterday:

Thompson vs. Erie city, Erie county. On motion and affidavit filed, *non pros.* taken off and cause continued.

Noble et al. vs. Thompson Oil Company, et al.; Erie county. On motion of Mr. Shiras, a rule was granted on defendant in error to show cause why judgment of *non pros.* be not set aside, and the case be returned to the list. Rule was made returnable on Saturday.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Shattuck, Erie county. Submitted by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by Benson contra.

Stewart et al. vs. Allen, Crawford county. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error, and by Church contra.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Bunday, Crawford county. Argued by Reisinger for plaintiff in error, and by Pettis contra.

Continental Fire Insurance Company vs Lewis, Crawford county. Argued by Pettis for plaintiff in error